





## After Israeli Rebuff

## U.S. to Keep Up Pressure On Mideast Peace Talks

WASHINGTON, June 21 (UPI) — The United States, disappointed in Israel's latest policy announcement on the future of the West Bank, will hold "active consultations" with Egypt and Israel on salvaging the Mideast peace talks, a State Department spokesman said today.

## Wrecking Cars Aids Charities In Detroit

DETROIT, June 21 (UPI) — Tom Heller's used-car lot is doing a smashing business. For a 25-cent donation, Mr. Heller provides a customer with a 12-pound sledgehammer and three swipes at specially marked cars.

A dollar will buy an extra swing, and \$5 will pay for a special request. The money is being donated to a community group and to a fund to send children to summer camp.

"One guy came by and said he always had this fantasy to knock the carburetor off a Ford. He said he really hated Fords. I gave him a sledgehammer and let him go," Mr. Heller said.

The slugging started Thursday and Mr. Heller said that he has raised \$48 and demolished a 1969 Ford. The wreck will go to the junkyard, where Mr. Heller said that he will be paid about \$23 for cars he bought for \$50.

"It takes about \$35 to send a kid to camp and I'll keep buying cars as long as we're making money," he said.

## Russia May Charge Family In Escape Tries

MOSCOW, June 21 (UPI) — The wife of a Soviet defector said yesterday that she, her teen-aged daughter and her mother-in-law face criminal charges for trying to flee to the West illegally in a private plane.

Lyudmila Agapova, 36, told Western correspondents by telephone that the Leningrad prosecutor's office informed her Monday that proceedings have started on charges of suspected border violation. A conviction would carry a sentence of three to 10 years in a labor camp.

Mrs. Agapova, her 68-year-old mother-in-law and 14-year-old daughter told correspondents in April that they had made four attempts to rendezvous near the Soviet-Finnish border with a plane from Sweden. They were foiled by bad weather, engine trouble and a missed bus.

The family has been seeking for four years to obtain permission to travel to Sweden to join her husband, Valentin, a merchant seaman who jumped ship there in 1974.

## Wallace Turns Down Running for Senate

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (UPI) — Gov. George Wallace announced today that he would not run for either of the Senate seats from Alabama in this year's elections, but said that he would remain politically active.

Gov. Wallace had been expected to qualify for the seat held by the late Sen. James Allen. He hinted that he wanted that post although he withdrew in May from the race to succeed retiring Sen. John Sparkman.

## House Speaker O'Neill Considers Comic Strip No Laughing Matter

WASHINGTON, June 21 — House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., usually blessed with a robust strain of humor, found nothing funny about two recent Doonesbury comic strips and tried to prevent their publication.

Rep. O'Neill's top aide, alerted in advance about the strips, told Doonesbury creator Gary Trudeau that the speaker thought they were unfair and unfactual and that he was "terribly hurt by this," sources said.

The aide, Gary Hymel, asked that the strips be changed or withdrawn, said James Andrews, editor of the Universal Press Syndicate, Doonesbury's syndicator.

But the strips ran intact in nearly 500 newspapers last Thursday and Friday. And O'Neill had even less to laugh about yesterday as more than 200 letters, triggered by a coupon in the Friday strip, poured into his office.

The coupon referred to "36,000 in parties" for Rep. O'Neill. Korean businessman Tongsun Park has testified that he gave two parties for the speaker, each costing about \$2,000. Mr. Park said that he also gave Rep. O'Neill a set of golf clubs worth \$300 and lamps worth \$200 at the parties. The speaker has acknowledged the parties and receiving the gifts.

Mr. Trudeau, who won a 1975 Pulitzer Prize for his political satire, urged readers to use the coupon to petition Rep. O'Neill for "more information" and "public hearings" on various congressmen — including himself — who received cash or gifts from Mr. Park.

© Los Angeles Times



**NOTHING LEFT BUT OUT BACK** — High tides along Australia's central coast have caused mud slides, one of which worked under the front of this vacation cottage near Wambal yesterday and allowed it to slide into the sea.

## 25 Children, Mothers

## Vietnam to Permit Group With Kin in U.S. to Leave

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, June 21 (NYT) — The government of Vietnam informed the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees yesterday that it would, for the first time, allow a small group of Vietnamese women and children — American citizens or their spouses — to join their relatives in the United States.

The release of the group of 25 — 15 children and their mothers — is seen as a gesture by the Vietnamese government that may signal a renewed willingness to continue negotiations on normalization of relations and other issues.

Talks between the United States and Vietnam were broken off early this year at the time of the arrest of two men for spying and resulting U.S. pressure for the early departure of Vietnam's ambassador to the United Nations.

The message from the Foreign Affairs Ministry, sent to the Senate committee via Paris, occurred a month after the two accused spies were convicted of espionage on Vietnam's behalf, and at a time when Vietnam's relations with its neighbors — China and Cambodia, in particular — are increasingly strained.

## Kennedy Proposal

"As has been proposed by Sen. [Edward] Kennedy," the message read, "the government of Vietnam has agreed to authorize the children having U.S. passports to travel with their mothers to the U.S. to join their relatives. The list of children and precise date of departure from Vietnam will be communicated at a later date."

All of the 15 children hold U.S. citizenship and have at least one parent who is an American citizen. Sen. Kennedy is a former chairman of the subcommittee and still its most active and influential member on refugee matters. Dale De Haan, his counsel and counsel to the subcommittee, and Jerry Tinker, also a subcommittee staff member, met Vietnamese Ambassador Vo Van Sung in Paris late last month to discuss this "humanitarian question," Mr. De Haan said.

The issue of the reunion of divided families has been one of those discussed during the U.S.-Vietnam negotiations. Left unresolved by yesterday's message from Hanoi were larger groups of Vietnamese whose status is less clear-cut, including the wives of Americans and their children or stepchildren who are not themselves U.S. citizens.

**Taiwan Speeds Evacuation**  
TAIPEI, June 21 (NYT) — Alarmed by the deteriorating situation of the Chinese communities in Vietnam, Taiwan has decided to

**Madagascar Breaks Links With Comoros**  
TANANARIVE, Madagascar, June 21 (UPI) — The Malagasy government suspended maritime and aerial relations with the Comoro island republic, a government statement said.

The leftist government of the Comoro islands, headed by President Ali Soilih, was overthrown May 13 by a "liberal-socialist" coup. Mr. Soilih, who was placed under house arrest immediately after the coup, was gunned down by his guards May 29 during what government officials called "an escape attempt."

**Quarter Surplus for Italy**  
ROME, June 21 (Reuters) — Italy had a provisional current-account surplus of 259.5 billion lire (about \$302.4 million) in the first quarter compared with a deficit of 1.93 trillion lire a year earlier, the Bank of Italy said today.

**Ceiling Price**  
Under the settlement, the ceiling price for both contracts, including the five LHAs and 30 destroyers, will be \$4.7 billion, the Navy said.

Despite bidding fewer ships and receiving more money, Litton faced

**Quartermaster for Italy**  
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## Planners Hope for \$1-Billion Credit Package

## West Increasing Aid to Shore Up Zambia

By Michael T. Kaufman

LUSAKA, Zambia, June 21 (NYT) — A big Western assistance operation, less dramatic but more expensive than the airlifting of troops and equipment to Zaire last month, is being mounted to help this southern African country fend off insolvency and instability.

The scale of the effort reflects both the high strategic value that Zambia has for the West and its staggering economic problems. Zambiaian economic planners hope that the credit package will total between \$800 million and \$1 billion.

Zambia is deeply enmeshed in struggles in neighboring countries. By providing sanctuary to black nationalist guerrillas fighting the Rhodesian government, it has become vulnerable to Rhodesian attack. In the north, it shares a border with Zaire's turbulent Shaba province.

In addition, the Zambian transport system is shattered, and great difficulties are being encountered in moving copper to the sea. To make things worse, the price of copper has plummeted on world markets.

For some Western analysts, increasingly anxious about growing Soviet influence in southern Africa, Zambia holds the key to the political future of the region.

**Potential Dilemma**  
If President Kenneth Kaunda is forced to turn increasingly to the Soviet bloc and Cuba for support, as he has at times suggested he might be, an unbroken band of countries under Soviet influence would stretch across the continent from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. And if Zambia moved toward Moscow, the prospects would fade for moderate or non-aligned black nationalists to come to power in Rhodesia and South-West Africa.

A situation could result in which almost all the black-led countries of southern Africa would be within the Soviet sphere of influence. If the West then moved to check expanding Soviet influence, it would

frustrate, no, but there are regrets. Mr. Kaunda, who came to power from the union movement, is now 60. Young blacks, even pre-teenagers, he said, are joining the army by the hundreds each week. "Like all the generals, I have been at the front — but not fighting," he mused, playfully using a military title to refer to his leadership.

"I wish I was young. I wish the time was different. I wish this had happened when I was young. But I have to do the planning. I can't fight." A momentary regret, quickly put behind him.

"I wasn't interested in being the president or the liberation leader when this all started. I have come to be associated with the problems of the struggle. I am not preoccupied with power. I set myself to work," he said.

Along with Robert Mugabe, his partner in the Patriotic Front, Mr. Kaunda directs about 7,000 guerrillas from bases in Zambia and Mozambique. Both are pressing for a plan to transfer rule of Rhodesia to the 6.7 million black citizens from the leadership that represents the country's 260,000 whites.

In March, Prime Minister Smith and three moderate black leaders struck out an internal settlement that was rejected by Mr. Kaunda. Right now, Mr. Kaunda, the better known of the liberation leaders, is considered the key to the future of a peaceful Rhodesia.

He said he had hoped that this visit to Washington would be private, the fulfillment of an invitation of the Southern African Research Association. But like Benjamin Franklin and U.S. abolitionist leader Frederick Douglass before him, Mr. Kaunda has a ready audience for his account of a critical political and humanitarian struggle.

"I try to explain and correct. That is important to me," he said. "I can't expect people to understand all the problems. We have a smaller population than New York City."

When Mr. Kaunda walked into a meeting of African-issue activists during the weekend, he was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He wore a business suit, and sweat poured down his face as he stood in the pulpit of Calvary United Methodist Church.

Misses Contacts  
He repeated his position: the Smith internal settlement is a sell-out, the British-U.S. initiatives are outdated, and sovereign nations have a right to pick their own allies — from East or West. While he left by a side entrance, the assembly stood "A Luta Continua," the Portuguese for "The Struggle Continues."

Fifteen years ago, when Mr. Kaunda, then a nationalist party leader, first visited the United States, he had more opportunities to mix with ordinary people. He says he misses those contacts. "I stayed in the townships, in Harlem, never in hotels like this," he said in his plush Washington room. "The people now are much more relaxed, the presence of blacks is natural. But I don't have a chance to see how the working-class people are doing."

When he wants to emphasize a point, he slaps his hand with a carved stick, a gift from former prison companions. "Everything has seemed hopeless at times. But I never forgot the cause was just."

Frequently, when he talks about the future of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), he refers to "people," not making a distinction between black and white. He says: "We are criticizing Smith for racism. We can't use racism in reverse."

He predicts that the war between his guerrilla forces and the Rhodesian regulars will be over within a year.

**18 Die in Greece Quake**  
Parts of Salonika Ruined  
(Continued from Page 1)

able of widespread and heavy damage. The last major quake in Greece was in 1965, when 17 persons were killed near Corinth, south of Athens.

Three Greek experts on seismology, Dimitrios Galanopoulos, Costas Papazachos and Ioannis Drakopoulos, began work to assess the character of the quake and whether it would strike again.

**Different Epicenter**  
The professors, who earlier predicted that Salonika was not threatened by the tremors after the May 24 quake, said today that yesterday's quake had a different epicenter from the original one.

The government has invited leading seismologist Viti Kaniak of the Geophysical Institute of Prague to examine Salonika's problem.

Mr. Kaniak, who spent several years studying the aftermath of the earthquake that destroyed Skopje, Yugoslavia, in the summer of 1963,

is considered the most expert seismologist in the area. Salonika belongs to the seismogenic area as Skopje seismologists said that they installed a number of seismometers around Salonika, and by the aftermath of yesterday's quake could make a fairly accurate prediction on future dangers.

**Quake Reported in Japan**  
TOKYO, June 21 (UPI) — moderate earthquake shook central Japan today, were no reports of casualties.

The Meteorological Agency said the epicenter was about 100 miles below the Pacific Rim Miyagi province on the northern part of Japan's main island.

The site was the same as the strong tremor that rocked northern part of the country week and killed 22 persons.

have to ally itself more closely with South Africa, and that could only damage Western prestige elsewhere on the continent because of South Africa's racial policies.

If the West disengaged itself from South Africa, it would create a vacuum that could be exploited by Moscow through the arming and training of South African blacks. There are many diplomats throughout Africa, both Western

and African, who believe that the Soviet Union is basing its policies in southern Africa on this potential dilemma confronting the West.

Western efforts to parry Soviet designs are concentrating on Zambia. There is a recognition reflected by many Western and some African diplomats in Lusaka and elsewhere that if a bastion is to be built against Soviet influence in southern Africa, it would be much better to

do so here than in Zaire. The Zaire, Zambia has in Mr. Kaunda leader of unquestioned probity man whose idealism is well respected.

The West's efforts are to culminate next week when the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Japan and other count and international organizations meet in Paris to coordinate an appeal to Zambia. The meeting being sponsored by the W. Bank.

Already the International Monetary Fund has provided a credit \$393 million over the next 10 years. West Germany has offered \$50 million and Britain \$75 million. Mr. Kaunda has mentioned possibility of a \$200 million loan from China.

Despite the resplendent bings of Lusaka — reminders of time when copper was boom and the country had the highest capita income in black-ruled Africa — the plight of the economy is bleak. Shortages of sugar, coffee and milk are chronic. Bicycle and cars are scarce, as are imports needed to run the mines and refine the copper. The population depends on imported food.

Since Mr. Kaunda, in solid with Rhodesian guerrillas, steadfastly refused to use the rail line that runs through Rhodesia and the Benguela rail through Angola has been blo by guerrilla sabotage in that c try, the only line still operati the Chinese-built line to badly gested Dar es Salaam.

Shipping executives say ships regularly wait a month berth at Dar es Salaam. The port the 170,000 tons of Zamb copper is backed up there ship shipment, an amount equal percent of Zambia's annual duction. The hard currency would be paid on shipment of copper could greatly ease Zamb financial problems, but there the prospect of breaking the lo quickly.

Instead there is more and talk about swallowing pride opening the border with Rhodesia. However, since Joshua Nkomo of the major Rhodesian guerr leaders, commands an 8,500 force inside Zambia that 1 than Zambia's army, the dang such a move are obvious.

Presidential and parliament elections are scheduled for aut so the country's economic lems have immediate po impact. Under the threat of ruptcy, Zambia has turned wealthy nations and interna agencies for help.

**U.S. Film Firm Rocked by New Fraud Charges**  
LOS ANGELES, June 21 — Columbia Pictures, rocked by the admission t head, David Begelman, th forged \$40,000 in studio d yesterday suffered a new when the accounting director Screen Gems division, its tele arm, was charged with embe \$275,000.

Investigators said they are ing Audrey Lister, 41, of Hollywood on the embezz charge.

Deputy District Attorney ling Norris said Mrs. Lister peared during the invest; jointly conducted during the month by Columbia's audit the Los Angeles County d attorney's office.

She has been the chief antant for Columbia's E.U.E. Gems since 1972, studio of said. The criminal complain against her charges the \$275,000 was embezzled be June, 1975, and April of this

**Carter Vows Rights Move**  
(Continued from Page 1)

ed the theme that other arms suppliers and those nations seeking weapons must join in the effort to cut such armaments traffic.

**U.S. Bears Responsibility**  
"As a major arms salesman, the United States bears — and accepts — a heavy responsibility for limiting this trade, but we cannot succeed alone," he said. "Our efforts will depend on the active participation of other arms sellers and of arms recipients."

The president's speech of welcome will be followed tomorrow by the main U.S. policy speech, which will be delivered by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Mr. Carter's appearance before the Latin American diplomats followed an unusual White House session last night for about 80 members of Congress, which was aimed at demonstrating that the administration is united on foreign policy, despite some recent appearances of confusion, and at elucidating that policy.

For perhaps an hour, the president; Zbigniew Brzezinski, his national security adviser; Mr. Vance and Defense Secretary Harold Brown spoke on U.S. policy. Then they answered questions from the legislators for several more hours.

**Perry Is Pleased**  
Sen. Charles Perry, R-Ill., a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, told reporters afterward that it was "probably the best meeting of its kind I've attended in 12 years in the Senate."

The president clearly expressed the fact that he cannot make foreign policy without the help of Congress and the understanding of the American people. This was a major step forward in saying, "Let's work in partnership."

Other lawmakers who attended also spoke warmly of the session, which was described by the White House earlier as aimed at seeking an expanded role for Congress in foreign policy.

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## Nazis Get Go-Ahead For Rally in Chicago

By Douglas E. Kneeland

CHICAGO, June 21 (NYT) — In a move that could lead to cancellation of the widely publicized Nazi march scheduled for Sunday in the predominantly Jewish Chicago suburb of Skokie, a U.S. District Court has ordered Chicago to let a U.S. Nazi group demonstrate in Chicago on July 9.

Judge George Leighton ruled that a city requirement for \$60,000 in liability insurance was an unconstitutional impediment to the right of free speech and assembly.

Frank Collin, leader of the Nazi group, the National Socialist Party of America, would not confirm immediately that his requirements had been met for the Sunday march, which Jewish groups have pledged to meet with a counter-demonstration of up to 50,000 persons.

Mr. Collin has said repeatedly that he would call off the Skokie march if his group were allowed to hold a rally at Marquette Park — the site in southwestern Chicago, near the Nazi headquarters, where the court has now authorized a demonstration.

"I will have to read the transcript of the judge's ruling and consult with other members of the party," Mr. Collin told reporters when he emerged from the crowded courtroom. He said he would hold a news conference tomorrow night to announce his decision. He had said earlier in the day: "If our rights are

restored, we have no interest in Skokie whatsoever."

At that time, he had threatened to expand his group's activities if the judge upheld a \$60,000 insurance requirement imposed by the Chicago Park District for groups of 75 or more persons holding rallies. "It's only the beginning," said Mr. Collin, who affects an across-the-forehead Hitler hair style. "If we don't get our rights, they haven't seen anything yet."

The Jewish Defense League and other militant groups vowed to keep the Nazis out of Skokie by any means. At a news conference in Skokie yesterday, Bonnie Pechter, national director of the JDL, said that if the Collin group did not march in Skokie Sunday, "we will march on the Nazi headquarters in Chicago."

"It's time we stop treating them on a nice, polite, intellectual Jewish level," she said. "Nazis are afraid of one thing — landing in the hospital. We can't expect people to respect us if we don't stand up and fight."

Last July 29, Judge Leighton ruled that a Chicago Park District requirement that \$350,000 of liability insurance be purchased by groups planning rallies was unreasonable and violated the constitutional rights of free speech. Chicago lowered the requirement to \$60,000, but the Nazis maintained that they were still unable to find a company willing to write insurance for any amount for a demonstration that might result in violence.



Nazi leader Frank Collin waits in an elevator on his way to court at the Federal Building in Chicago Tuesday.

## U.S. Judge Refuses Jury to Former CIA Agent-Author

By Fred Barbush

WASHINGTON, June 21 (WP) — U.S. District Court Judge Oren Lewis today swept aside most of the defenses of former CIA agent Frank Snepp, who is charged with breaching the agency's secrecy agreement with his recent book on the fall of Saigon.

Punctuating his rulings with strong personal criticism of unauthorized disclosures by former CIA agents, the judge said that Mr. Snepp was not entitled to a trial by jury, warned that "nobody has got a right to divulge classified information," and told Mr. Snepp's lawyer that the evidence "won't make any difference."

Mr. Snepp published "Decent Interval" without having first allowed the CIA to screen it, which is required by the secrecy agreement that he signed when he joined the CIA. It prompted the agency to once again test its power to censor former employees by filing a civil suit against Mr. Snepp, even though the government did not assert that any classified information was revealed.

The suit seeks an injunction against further revelations by Mr. Snepp, all the earnings from the book and an unspecified amount of damages.

### Jury Rejected

Judge Lewis, 75, who is noted for his sometimes opinionated and abrasive interjections in trials, rejected Mr. Snepp's request for a jury trial, saying that there were no facts for a jury to decide, only legal questions for the judge.

Then he attacked Mr. Snepp's defense arguments, including the central assertion that the secrecy agreement applied only to revelations of a classified nature. "I would have no difficulty speculating that the U.S. government and the people suffered a loss by giving away this information [in the book]," he said. "It doesn't have to be about the atomic bomb. . . I don't think the government has to show that it lost \$2. The real issue is whether they can enforce the written [secrecy] agreement. If they can't, then any employee of the CIA can go to work and get all the secrets and go into the novel business, isn't that right?"

Judge Lewis then said that he thought Mr. Snepp had a "fiduciary" responsibility to protect CIA information not unlike the responsibility of a banker to protect the bank's money.

### No Difference

At one point, when defense lawyer Mark Lynch said that he wanted to get all the evidence into the record, Judge Lewis replied almost inaudibly that "it won't make any difference." Earlier, the judge had told Mr. Lynch that Mr. Snepp was "on the road to Richmond [the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals] and I'll show you how to get there."

The Snepp case is the second major CIA effort to legally bolster the secrecy agreement. In the case of former CIA official Victor Marchetti, the agency won assurance

from the court of appeals that it could censor books under the secrecy agreement insofar as they contained classified information.

But the Snepp case does not involve official secrets. The agency is basing its suit simply on grounds that Mr. Snepp breached his "contract" by failing to submit his book for screening.

"We must assure our sources that they will not be exposed, possibly to death," Adm. Stansfield Turner, the CIA director, testified. "Over the past six to nine months,

we have had a number of sources discontinue work for us and a number of sources who say they are nervous about continuing, and foreign intelligence agencies who have questioned whether they can do business with us. If he is able to get away with this, it will prove to other people that we have no control."

Although Judge Lewis had earlier ruled most of Mr. Snepp's defenses as irrelevant, he permitted arguments on them. Mr. Snepp and his lawyers said that the former agent had been led to believe by a CIA briefing officer at the time of his induction in 1968 that the agreement applied only to classified information. Mr. Snepp said that numerous incidents — including an authorized news briefing in Saigon — only reinforced that belief.

## Court Is Told FBI Destroyed Evidence

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, June 21 — The FBI destroyed potentially damaging evidence against it after receiving the evidence from Justice Department prosecutors, the U.S. District Court was told here yesterday.

The lawyer for former Assistant Director Edward Miller — one of three former FBI officials indicted in a case involving alleged break-ins against the Weather Underground terrorist organization — said that up to 40 percent of the material originally seized by investigators at FBI offices in Washington and New York had been destroyed.

The lawyer said he had been "informally advised" of the destruction of FBI agents, but had received no explanation as yet for the action. He cited the destruction of the evidence in arguing that the case against Mr. Miller should be dismissed.

[An attorney for the American Socialist Workers Party urged a Manhattan federal judge yesterday to jail U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell for civil contempt to force him to obey a court order requiring disclosure of 18 FBI informants. Associated Press reported.]

U.S. District Judge Thomas P. Griesa had issued the disclosure order a year ago so that the trial of a \$40 million damage suit charging illegal acts by the government in surveillance of Socialist Workers Party activities from 1938 to 1976 could proceed.

Other sources familiar with the case said that the destroyed records were "ticklers" — in FBI parlance, copies of documents — that bore handwritten notations that could have been used to indicate that break-ins had been committed. The existence of such evidence might have helped the defense show that break-ins were a relatively commonplace tactic, well-known throughout the FBI.

### White House Memo

It could not be learned why the Justice Department prosecutors returned such potential evidence to the FBI before it was used in court. Informed sources said the material was destroyed under FBI rules that require the destruction of "ticklers" after periods ranging from 30 days to six months.

An FBI spokesman would not

comment on the disclosure. Terrence Adamson, the Justice Department's director of public information, said: "We'll have to answer that in court."

Mr. Miller, former acting FBI Director Patrick Gray 3d and Mark Felt, No. 2 man under Mr. Gray, were indicted April 10 on charges of ordering break-ins to try to track down fugitive members of the Weather Underground.

In his court motion, Mr. Miller's lawyer described another document that he said he had been "informally advised" had disappeared. This was a three-page White House memorandum on May 26, 1971, meeting between then-President Richard Nixon, Attorney General John Mitchell, the late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and presidential aides John Ehrlichman and Egil Krogh.

The meeting took place the same day as a phone call between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Hoover in which the former president allegedly directed Mr. Hoover to "do some-

thing" about terrorists who claimed responsibility for murdering several New York policemen, adding that he wanted "no punches pulled."

Such evidence could aid the defense in establishing that the break-ins had been approved by higher authorities. The motion also spoke of a witness who would testify that Mr. Miller on two occasions between May and July, 1973, discussed entries with the then-acting FBI director, William Ruckelshaus.

Los Angeles Times

# Johnnie Walker

## The world's No. 1 Scotch whisky

## Could Cost Millions of Dollars

## U.S. to Pay 400 in Flu Shot Negligence

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, June 21 (WP) — More than 400 Americans who were paralyzed in 1976 after taking swine flu shots will be compensated by the government without having to prove negligence on anyone's part, the secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Joseph Califano Jr., said yesterday.

The decision to pay all "valid" claims could cost the government millions of dollars. So far, 439 men, women and children — including the heirs of 23 persons who died — have claimed \$365 million in damages, an average of \$831,435 each.

Mr. Califano said he expected that the government would end up paying only a fraction — perhaps 10 percent — of the value of the claims. A lawyer representing 14 victims said that 10 percent "wouldn't be enough, and we'd sue to get more." In that case, the claims would have to be settled in court.

The government decision not to require claimants to prove negligence was, in effect, an admission of guilt for an unexpected tragedy. It could affect future federal immunization campaigns, including a probable one to protect older and other susceptible persons against an expected outbreak of Russian influenza next fall.

Several vaccine experts now think that Guillain-Barre disease or "French polio" — the kind of pa-

ralysis that struck some of the 40 million or more persons who got swine flu shots — may occur during any mass immunization, not just with swine flu injections.

Dr. Ivan Bennett of New York University told an HEW conference last winter that the risk of Guillain-Barre after any flu shot is about one case for each 100,000 vaccinations, with one such case in 20 fatal.

Congress in 1976 passed a law giving vaccine makers immunity against lawsuits to get them to cooperate in the government's \$135-million program to try to inject all Americans after an Army recruit at Fort Dix, N.J., died of swine flu.

The disease, so named because the apparently guilty virus is harbored in pigs, spread to other soldiers — which made many scientists fear a worldwide epidemic like the 1918-19 flu, possibly the swine flu strain, that claimed 20 million lives.

There was no such epidemic. And, yesterday, 24 years later, Mr. Califano said that, with the Justice Department, "we have decided" to pay any Guillain-Barre claims proved valid.

"We are not legally bound" to do so, he said, but the government did launch the "unprecedented" vaccination effort, and "the informed consent forms given those who took the shots did not warn of a Guillain-Barre risk because 'there

was no evidence' of one at that time."

Mr. Califano made no promises or comments on the validity of \$410.7 million in additional claims by 1,044 persons who say they were injured by the flu shots, in ways other than Guillain-Barre disease.



Joseph Califano Jr.

## Mishap Kills UN Soldier

BEIRUT, June 21 (PI) — A Norwegian soldier of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon killed himself while cleaning his rifle, UN sources said today.

## National Development Bank Proposed

## Mondale Unveils \$10-Billion City-Renewal Package

By Doug Shuit

ATLANTA, June 21 — Vice President Mondale yesterday outlined a proposal for a National Development Bank, representing a \$10-billion package of urban aid.

The program, if it gets through Congress intact, would provide federal outlays of \$2 billion in aid to economically distressed cities, with an additional \$8 billion in federal loan guarantees.

The bank, as part of President Carter's comprehensive urban policy that was unveiled earlier this year, would encourage investment in economically distressed areas and provide investment credits for small and medium-sized businesses.

Planners hope that it will spark at least \$16 billion in private investment by leveraging federal seed money against private capital.

"This is the fulfillment of a long-standing commitment made to the American people to develop a new institution to encourage the private sector to invest to produce new jobs and new businesses in areas of chronic, persistent unemployment," Mr. Mondale said at a news conference following a speech to 300 U.S. mayors and city officials gathered here.

### Last Link

The National Urban Bank represents the last link in Mr. Carter's urban policy. Other elements include re-enactment of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, a \$2.7-billion increase in the community development block grant program, a \$400-million urban development action grant program and administrative changes that give local officials more power in handling federal aid.

Addressing delegates to the Ohio AFL-CIO convention in Cleveland, Mr. Mondale asked organized labor to help the Carter administration control spiraling hospital costs, which he said have jumped 1,000 percent in less than two years, United Press International reported.

"This country has to have a system that allows people to get sick and pay hospital bills without being wiped out financially for the rest of their lives," Mr. Mondale said.

Los Angeles Times

## Scientists Urge Caffeine Study

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP) — A panel from the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology has concluded that nothing in the available evidence indicates that the level of caffeine in cola drinks is hazardous, but the scientists recommend further study.

In a report to the Food and Drug Administration, the panel cited lingering uncertainties about the natural stimulant and urged the agency to remove caffeine from its list of substances that are "generally recognized as safe."

The government-sponsored report dealt only with caffeine in cola drinks, not as a drug or as a natural component of coffee or tea.

## Cruise Is Fired In First Public Test in the U.S.

WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, N.M., June 21 (AP) — The Cruise missile was test-fired for two hours today and carried out a series of maneuvers at speeds up to 500 miles an hour over this southern New Mexico missile range.

The firing of the 2,650-pound Navy Tomahawk missile was the first public display of a member of the Cruise system.

Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, who said development of the missile is on schedule, predicted it will be able to penetrate any Soviet defense when it is deployed in the early 1980s.

He said the decision to implement full development of the Cruise missile rather than the B-1 bomber "in my view has been completely vindicated."

## U.S. Subsidizes Drive for Electric Cars

WASHINGTON, June 21 (UPI) — Except for a fortunate few, Americans who buy and maintain electric cars enter an adventure filled with uncertainties.

There are few dealers and even fewer service stations or garages with the know-how and equipment for maintenance and repair. And there is little performance data to assist in selecting vehicles.

The Energy Department today

set out to change all that. But trouble began almost immediately.

Launching a government-subsidized push to make electric cars an everyday reality on urban streets, the department selected five companies in four states for the first organized demonstration that battery-powered vehicles are practical.

### \$4-Million Project

Department officials estimated the cost at \$4 million — half to be paid by the government — to get the 200 vehicles for the first phase of the program, to set up service centers and to keep extra-detailed maintenance records.

They said that the program was designed to get people using electric cars and trucks, to create the sales and service network needed to make them practical for transportation and to collect detailed records on how they stand up.

Vehicles in the program can be entirely battery-powered or "hybrid" — using an electric motor as well as an internal combustion engine. All-electric vehicles must have a range of 31 miles between recharging; hybrids must go for 124 miles.

Within hours of the announcement, a private consumer group, the Center for Auto Safety, accused the department of unnecessarily reducing vehicle safety by setting performance standards too low.

### Acceleration Questioned

Clarence Ditlow, a group spokesman, said in a letter to acting Assistant Energy Secretary Donald Beattie that the required minimum

acceleration standard of zero to 31 mph in 15 seconds was inadequate and would result in "decreased safety and an unnecessary reduction in consumer satisfaction."

Mr. Beattie replied at a news conference that acceleration would be adequate.

Only one of the firms, Penn Jersey Subaru Inc. of Pennsauken, N.J., will provide electric cars to the public. It will offer the same full maintenance service as for gasoline-powered autos.

The other four firms — American Telephone and Telegraph Co. in Los Angeles; Consolidated Edison Co. in New York; Long Island Lighting Co. in Mineola, N.Y., and Walt Disney World in Lake Buena Vista, Fla. — will operate and maintain electric vehicles in their own fleets.

Each firm will acquire between 20 and 60 vans, light trucks and cars — a total of 165 vehicles. In addition, federal agencies will order 35.

The goal is to put 10,000 electric vehicles on the road at about 40 test sites during the next eight years.

### German A-Plant Repair

HAMBURG, West Germany, June 21 (AP) — An 800-megawatt nuclear power plant northwest of Hamburg will be shut down for about a month to repair a pipeline leak that allowed the escape of radioactive steam. An automatic safety device reportedly stopped the steam flow before radiation reached a dangerous level.

350 meters under this Arctic shelter is an 18 km.-long canal leading to Northern Europe's most powerful turbine.

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## Israel's Responsibility

The Begin government proposed five years of limited Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza last December. At first glance it looked promising, at least as a basis for negotiations. But it soon became apparent that Prime Minister Menachem Begin had nothing more in his pocket for the period following the five years. So Egypt quit the Jerusalem talks: it could not see its way clear to negotiate over the Sinai if the Palestinians were not offered a crack at halfway decent terms, too. The United States then sought to bridge the gap by asking the Israelis just what their long-term intentions for the West Bank and Gaza were. It was these U.S. questions to which the Israelis responded Sunday in what was, even to a great many Israelis, a deeply disturbing way.

Different Israelis, to be sure, have different objections. Tactical questions aside, the basic difference lies here: Mr. Begin and his supporters believe, for religious and strategic reasons, that Israel should retain ultimate control over the West Bank indefinitely. Other Israelis believe that some part of the West Bank should be dealt back to Arab control under conditions ensuring Israel's security. The new Begin position is a certain improvement over the old, but the changes all reflect the prime minister's fundamental commitment to preserving ultimate control.

To the religious grounds for his policy, one can say only that the Israelis took on a heavy responsibility by electing to political leadership a man who does not regard the main issues facing his nation as political, — that is, assubject to argument and negotiation.

On security grounds, however, the Begin policy cries to be challenged. It would keep intact a larger rather than a smaller area for Palestinians and, as demands for greater autonomy grow — as inevitably they will — Israel would find itself with an indigestible Palestinian unit on the very pre-1967 border that it has long insisted is most inherently insecure. It would make more sense to acknowledge that a Palestinian grievance exists and is legitimate and to let it work itself out within borders that are marginally more secure for Israel.

With "autonomy" under Israeli control:

moreover, it would only be a matter of time before Palestinians, supported by all Arabs, would be agitating for "decolonization." But with their own entity linked, as it most likely would be, to Jordan, the Palestinians could not be agitating and would have no substantial Arab support if the did.

For all the word play emanating from Jerusalem, Mr. Begin does not and by his lights cannot accept that United Nations Resolution 242, the basic framework for settlement, obligates Israel to withdraw from any part of the West Bank. In other circumstances, however, the Israelis would find that 242, far from being a lever others use against them, could become a lever they could use for themselves. The reason is that, in the American as well as the Israeli reading, 242 permits the negotiation of agreed border changes. That is surely where Israel's interest lies.

The Israeli debate continues. Mr. Begin got only 14 of 19 votes in his own cabinet; his defense minister, Ezer Weizman, voted against him. In the parliament, he has won backing from only 59 of 120 members. Other Israeli politicians, aware of his uncertain health, are positioning themselves for the battle over his succession. In brief, it is premature to surrender to despair and say, as Israel's "peace movement" says, that the Begin policy is "a death blow to the peace process." Nor should one be particularly discouraged to find Anwar Sadat rejecting the Israeli formulation that so many Israelis do not accept themselves.

The Israelis cannot be expected to surrender substantive positions in a dialogue with Americans. For that they can reasonably demand that Egypt return to the bargaining table. The Israelis can be expected, however, to offer assurances that, if Egypt does return, what it seeks will be on the table. To tell Egypt in advance, as Mr. Begin does, that neither Israeli withdrawal nor the establishment of a Palestinian entity is available through negotiations, is to guarantee that Egypt will not come back. And for that, Israel will be held responsible.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Darter and the Dam

So the Tennessee Valley Authority's Tellico Dam does have to be stopped, on the verge of completion, to save a three-inch fish. That's what the Supreme Court said last week in the snail-darter case. The court did not rule that way out of a fondness for the fish. Instead, it found that Congress had settled the issue by writing the Endangered Species Act of 1973 in absolute, uncompromising terms. The darter is endangered: the Little Tennessee River above the dam site is its critical habitat; therefore the law forbids closing the dam. No matter that the project was started years ago, or that Congress has kept providing funds, or that many millions of dollars could be lost if it is stopped. "The plain intent of Congress," Chief Justice Warren Burger wrote for the court, "was to halt and reverse the trend toward species extinction, whatever the cost."

The court's reading is correct. The real problem lies in the law. In our view, "whatever" is too open-ended — and too conclusive — a value to assign to the saving of all species under all circumstances. In saying that, we are not endorsing a heedless tram-

pling on the law or on the flora and fauna it protects. In most cases, experience since 1973 has shown, dams, highways and other projects can be modified — if agencies put their minds to it — to leave critical habitats intact. But where collisions do occur, we think there should be room for public choice. Moreover, that assessment should not just weigh, for instance, the darter against the dam. It should encompass all the benefits and costs of a range of alternatives.

Such a review system is proposed in a carefully drafted bill developed mainly by Sens. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., and John Culver, D-Iowa. That measure, now awaiting Senate consideration, would establish general criteria and procedures for resolving both the Tellico tangle and future conflicts of this sort. We think that is far preferable to heavy-handed efforts, most in the House, to gut the Endangered Species Act or flatly exempt the Tellico Dam.

The Congress is coming late to this essential task of reconciling all the conflicting interests involved. But the task should be pushed through to the end.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Israel's Buffer Zones

Israel now has two buffer zones, one manned by its Lebanese (Christian) allies and one by the United Nations. There are serious doubts about the purely Lebanese aspect of the Israeli withdrawal, although the doubts would be stronger if Lebanon were not already in a state of turbulence. The frontier zone is not, with the exception of a few enclaves, Christian territory. An attempt to create a Christian province in a predominantly Moslem part of the country invites retaliation, and not only by the Palestinians. The United Nations has decided, for want of any other realistic choice and in spite of ritual protests from Kurt Waldheim, to live with the Israeli decision and with the presence of a different army in the area it was supposed to occupy. Legally it probably had little choice. Some of the imbalance between Christians and Palestinians has been redressed. Unless Israel is to be regarded as fair game for any infiltration across its Lebanese frontier, the dispositions it has made

there cannot be condemned. But the effect of them now, as in the past, is to export the Palestine conflict and localize it in Israel's wretchedly unhappy little neighbor.

— From the Guardian (London).

### Italy: Search for President

With Aldo Moro's abduction and murder still a vivid memory, and with the country's leadership still shaken by the aftermath, Italy now has to cope with electing a new president. Who he will be and how convincingly he will be elected are open questions. It would not be the first time if the result depended on a process of unsavory horse-trading. Mr. Leone, the retiring incumbent, was himself a compromise candidate and even then failed to achieve a commanding majority. But Italy badly needs a more dignified performance this time. Respect for politicians there has fallen low enough already.

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 22, 1903

ROME — The ceiling of the famous Sistine Chapel is reported to be in a state of ruin, but prompt measures are being taken to strengthen the roof and save the inestimably valuable frescoes by Michelangelo. The efforts have been successful so far, and the Papal Conservatory will probably be held in the chapel next week as usual. However, a thorough overhauling and restoration will be initiated immediately thereafter.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 22, 1928

WASHINGTON — A report from a Georgetown University student to his dean at the School of Foreign Service indicates that "nonpartisan" Nicaraguans believe that the U.S. Marines have saved their country from chaos and bankruptcy. According to the report from Nicaragua, the U.S.-led "Guardia Civil" has the country "under control," and the rebel leader Sandino "is seen here as an ignorant Indian — nothing more."



## Looking Before Leaping

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — In January, 1971, the U.S. State Department instructed the U.S. Embassy in Manila to "give all possible encouragement" to the desire of the Philippine government to build and operate a nuclear power plant. In January, 1976, the Export-Import Bank authorized a \$277-million loan and further loan guarantees of \$367 million for construction and purchase of the reactor.

No environmental statement of the kind required by law in the United States was submitted by anyone concerned. Had such an assessment been made, its disclosures would have included the fact that the Philippine islands are (a) within an earthquake belt and (b) part of a volcanic belt. Mount Natib, classified as an active volcano, is 14 miles from the plant site.

An environmental statement also would have noted that the islands have no stable salt formations, the presumed final resting place for radioactive wastes; Philippine wastes, instead, would have to be shipped to some other country, perhaps the United States, where waste disposal is a growing political issue.

The president's Council on Environmental Quality cites other such blunders in projects assisted by a well-meaning U.S. government:

A hydroelectric project in Brazil's Sao Francisco Valley required an extra \$150 million to resettle farmers escaping rising waters. In the Ryukyu Islands following World War II, U.S. attempts to improve diet and sanitation led indirectly to the spread of an eye disease among schoolchildren. In Indonesia, farmers were supplied with a pesticide to control the destructive rice borer, but the pesticide also killed a fish that lived in the rice paddies, fertilizing the rice, helping control caterpillars and providing the farmers with protein and a cash crop.

Economic impact studies of such projects wouldn't necessarily prevent such disasters, but at least the sponsors would have a better chance to understand the dangerous possibilities. That's why the Council on Environmental Quality has proposed new federal regulations applying the National Environmental Policy Act to the international as well as the domestic activities of federal agencies. The act requires environmental impact statements when projects significantly affect "the quality of the human environment."

Predictably enough, environmental concerns being so controversial, something of a storm has blown up over this proposal: it's even been termed an effort to make Washington "the environmental policeman of the world." Opposed in varying degrees are the State, Defense and Commerce Departments, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Ex-Im Bank, and Evans and Novak.

As a result, Sen. John Culver's Resource Protection subcommittee of the Environment and Public Works Committee is currently holding hearings on the proposed regulations. Among its considerations will be a proposal by Sen. Adlai Stevenson Jr. to exempt Export-Import Bank projects from the regulations, if they go into effect.

Why this storm should have blown up is somewhat obscure. The environmental act plainly refers to "the human environment," not the "American environment" or some other limited jurisdiction; besides, a nuclear disaster in the Philippines or anywhere might well affect the North American continent, and all others.

There's plenty of legislative and legal support for the CEQ interpretation of the law. The House Mer-

chant Marine and Fisheries Committee has taken the same view. The Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C. ruled in 1972 that the interests of Canadian environmentalists in the Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline were protected by the U.S. act. In a nuclear export case in 1974, a federal district court assumed that governmental actions abroad were covered by the law; so did another court in a case involving Pan-American Highway construction.

The Agency for International Development already operates under the same assumption, and its chief, John Gilligan, reports that its "overall experience is a positive one." And while it proposed no regulations, the CEQ in the Ford administration recommended environmental studies by agencies operating abroad.

The draft regulations are, in fact, a sort of middle course — a sim-

pler environmental "assessment" rather than a full-scale impact study would be required, and diplomatic and other considerations could be included. The report would not be binding on foreign governments and U.S. agencies could assist even environmentally harmful projects, if diplomatic or other considerations warranted.

So what's all the fuss? More than likely, the cat was let out of the bag by Ex-Im Bank president John Moore, who complained at a White House meeting in January that the regulations would result in delays and lawsuits that would benefit Japanese and West German exporters at U.S. expense. That is directly contrary to the practical experience of AID, which reports that so far "no project has fallen through because of required environmental analyses."

## An Ominous U.S. Silence on Israel

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — As a general rule, the Carter administration has had something to say about every foreign affair crisis, anywhere in the world, even when it didn't have much to say. So when it says nothing about the Israeli government's proposals for settling or evading the Middle East tangle, you can be sure that something unusual is going on.

The truth is that the Carter administration is not only disappointed in the Begin government's latest "peace proposals," but so angry that it has imposed silence on its officials and refrained from attacking Begin for fear of helping him with his own divided government and people. For so glibly an administration, it is an ominous silence.

President Carter asked Prime Minister Begin whether Israel would agree to negotiate the permanent status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip after a five-year transitional period, and what part the Palestinians would have, and under what rules, in any final settlement.

Begin replied in ambiguous language, but what he said to Washington, as interpreted here, is: Give me peace and five years and I'll think about permanent settlements later.

More precisely, as seen from Washington, Begin wants a peace treaty, which means the Arabs would have to sign; and after they have signed, he will grant limited autonomy to the districts of Samar-

ia and Judea for five years, after which he might think about future changes or, as Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan indicated in the Knesset debate, retain Israel's freedom of action and maybe make no changes at all.

Accordingly, Washington's official silence is probably the most prudent response. There's no disposition here to confuse Begin with Israel. There is no danger, given Israel's military superiority, that the balance of power is likely to be changed in the next five years. Also, it is not at all clear that Begin will have five years or even five months at the rate he's going, so the decision here is to shut up and leave Begin and his policies to the judgment of the Israeli people. The timing of Begin's reply to Carter was unfortunate from Israel's point of view. The Carter administration has been involved for months in a series of controversies over secondary issues: What the Cubans were up to in Angola and Ethiopia; whether Secretary of State Vance or Zbigniew Brzezinski differed on U.S. policy and who was ahead in the fighting for influence with Carter; and how to deal with the internal political struggle in Israel and Egypt.

All this was getting mixed up with domestic political considerations in an election year in the United States when Carter's standing was falling in the popularity polls. His political advisers were asking some hard questions.

## Letters

### Russian Poets

Mary Blume stated (IHT, June 10-11) that Andrei Voznesensky "is Russia's leading poet and has been for some time."

Samuel Justice, in his "People" column (IHT, June 12) calls Yevgeny Yevtushenko "the Soviet Union's best poet."

Who is the reader to believe in this fierce rivalry among your staff to ban the supreme poetaster?

J. G. RICHARDSON, Paris.

### On Terrorists

Henry Tanner's report on Italian terrorists (IHT, May 18) was indeed instructive in relating the Tupaceros to the present wave of terrorism in parts of Europe, and Italy in particular.

In all of the political reports accompanying the World Cup matches in Argentina, it would be well to

remember that beleaguered country, too, was facing an active urban guerrilla movement for which a strong antidote was necessary. If the medicine in Argentina and Uruguay was too strong, we should be even more grateful that a milder Italian remedy has so far proved effective.

ALFRED W. BECKER, Siena, Italy.

### Ogden Gnash?

With reference to Joan Z. Shore's letter about Waverly Root's comments on parsley (IHT, June 19), I think that Ogden Nash must have had a thing about parsley. He later wrote a two-liner entitled "Further Reflections on Parsley," which reads:

Parsley is parsley.  
BARBARA FARNSWORTH, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

## How Moscow Earned Credibility in Africa

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — How did the Russians earn their credibility in Africa? First and foremost, because they committed themselves at an early date to the end of white supremacy in Southern Africa.

When the West was still helping to build up the arsenals of South Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal, the Russians provided small arms and military training for outlawed black nationalists.

Events in Angola in 1975 also did much to help the Soviet image. The Americans, by introducing the Central Intelligence Agency and encouraging the South Africans to come in, polarized the political situation in Angola; probably beyond repair.

### More Subtle

When Agostinho Neto, leader of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, now the governing party, invited the Cubans in, the West had no leg to stand on.

The situation became more subtle once the focus of attention moved to the Horn of Africa. For 25 years, until two and a half years after the coup that overthrew Emperor Haile Selassie, Ethiopia was the most important African ally of the United States.

No matter that Haile Selassie's regime was repressive, autocratic, brutal, and no matter that the revolutionary Dergue, the secret military council that overthrew him, was too, Ethiopia received \$400 million in U.S. military aid and sent 25,000 Ethiopians to the United States to receive military training.

President Carter, revolted by the repressive tactics of the ruling Dergue, said enough was enough and cut off the arms traffic in February of last year.

Although the Dergue secured a promise from Moscow of \$385 million in military aid, the Russians, because of their long-standing relationship with Somalia, which they were still trying to maintain, held off the major delivery of weapons and the encouragement of large-scale Cuban military support until October of last year.

This was six months or more after Somalia began armed incursions into Ethiopia's Ogaden Province.

The Americans, however, were confused in their responses. From April of last year on, Carter gave Somalia strong diplomatic support in an attempt to shake off the Russians.

What is more, in late August and September the United States was on record as prepared to provide arms to Somalia, even though Somalia had already launched its invasion of Ethiopia, breaking the Organization of African Unity's cardinal rule: the inviolability of colonial boundaries.

The Russians and Cubans came out of all this as political opportunists replete with military overkill. The United States comes out of it as hopelessly muddled, not sure whether to play the old military

balance-of-power game or become a principled proponent of human and territorial rights.

If the United States was prepared to support Somalia in its military adventures, then it might as well have stayed with Ethiopia.

If, on the other hand, the United States backed OAU principles, it should have tried to rain in Somalia before it provoked Ethiopia to the point where Ethiopia could justify calling in large-scale Communist support.

Zaire is more straightforward. Here the West is back in the Angolan hodgepodge — reaping the harvest sown by Zaire, France and South Africa. The encouragement they provided to anti-Neto forces must have had much to do with the support Angola and Cuba gave the Kantangans.

Moreover, the Zaire-Angola situation cannot be fully understood without recalling that Angola is the main base for the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) troops fighting to get South Africa out of Namibia. Any politicking in Angola involving links between South Africans, the French and Zaire will inevitably rebound on the West.

### No Master Plan

What should the West do if it is to stop giving points away to the Russians and the Cubans in Africa?

First, it should stop behaving as if it believed the Cubans had some master plan for the takeover of Africa. The events in Zaire were more confusion than plan. David Owen, the British foreign secretary, told me:

"Whatever Castro may say in Havana, that's one thing. But how much control he has over exactly what is done in Cuban training camps, which we all know exist in Angola miles away from Luanda, is another question."

Second, it should stop worrying about the Horn. As long as the Soviet Union has a base in Aden the rest is icing on the cake.

Third, it should be seen as living up to its principles — so, it should support states that are moving toward democracy or share their wealth reasonably equally.

### Pressure

This means keeping up the pressure on South Africa to strike a deal with SWAPO in Namibia, and persuade Ian Smith and his black acolytes in Rhodesia that they have no alternative but to submit to the British-U.S. proposals for a settlement.

Finally, it must not let up its pressure on South Africa to strike a deal with SWAPO in Namibia, and persuade Ian Smith and his black acolytes in Rhodesia that they have no alternative but to submit to the British-U.S. proposals for a settlement.

If the West did all this, within two years it would find it had a strong belt of Western sympathizers right across Africa with whom it wouldn't be ashamed to be friends.



## U.S. Forces Get Diverging Appraisals

WASHINGTON, June 21 (UPI) — Congress and President Carter received contrasting reports on the state of the all-volunteer U.S. armed forces yesterday.

Assistant Secretary of Defense John White told the Senate Armed Services Committee that units on active duty were today better-manned than at any time in history. He said that the 5-year-old, all-voluntary concept had proved a "continuing success."

The state of discipline was particularly encouraging, Mr. White said, citing a reduction of 80 percent in Army desertion rates since 1971, along with fewer courts-martial and a decrease in drug-related incidents.

But Reps. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., and Glenn English, D-Okla., went to see Mr. Carter with a different story. They told him that so many U.S. soldiers in Europe used hard drugs that combat readiness was undermined.

The Pentagon "simply doesn't know" about the extent of drug use in Europe, Rep. English told reporters. Rep. Wolff said that Mr. Carter was concerned.



Reps. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., right, and Glenn English, D-Okla., speak to reporters after briefing President Carter at White House on use of drugs by U.S. troops in Europe.

## Influence on Mao Cited

## China Seeks to Rehabilitate Confucius

By Linda Mathews

HONG KONG, June 21 — After a decade of the worst kind of abuse, Confucius — China's greatest thinker and symbol of learning — has been formally rehabilitated.

The People's Daily, which once called the ancient sage a demon and "an arch-reactionary spokesman for the stinking aristocracy," has reversed its verdict and decided that the old-fashioned virtues that Confucius embodied may not be so bad after all.

In an obvious bid to restore Confucius' standing, the party newspaper said that the late Mao Tse-tung had been deeply influenced by the philosopher.

Mao often quoted Confucius, the newspaper disclosed, and counseled Chinese to "learn from Confucius his attitude of inquiring into everything."

The highly regarded Chinese Academy of Social Sciences joined the act by declaring that Confucian studies are no longer off limits.

## Canada and U.S. To End Dispute

OTTAWA, June 21 (UPI) — Canadian and U.S. commercial fishermen may be able to resume working in each other's waters soon after the U.S. Senate approves an interim fishing treaty next week.

Lloyd Cutler, the chief U.S. negotiator said today.

The dispute arose last year, when both nations extended their offshore boundaries to 200 miles, creating areas where both jurisdictions overlapped.

After talks on an interim settlement collapsed, Canada ordered U.S. commercial fishermen out of its waters by June 4, prompting the United States to retaliate with a similar ban on Canadian fishermen.

## New Unit Claims Frankfurt Blast

FRANKFURT, June 21 (AP) — A heretofore unknown group calling itself Revolutionary Cells claimed responsibility today for a bomb explosion that badly damaged the Frankfurt office of an Israeli fruit importer.

Frankfurt police said that a letter received by West German news agency described last night's blast as the start of a campaign against Israeli exports in Western Europe.

The letter also referred to the mercury poisoned Israeli fruit found in Europe last winter. It said that Arab workers in Israel had injected "harmless mercury" into the fruit for export.

## Crew of Salyut Turns On Gear

MOSCOW, June 21 (AP) — Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Alexander Ivanchenkov continued today to reactivate scientific equipment aboard the orbiting Salyut-6 space station, and they also planned to run medical checks on themselves, Tass reported.

The Soviet news agency said that the two men, who linked their Soyuz-29 spacecraft to Salyut-6 last Saturday, were ready to undertake "a comprehensive test of their blood circulation system."

The cosmonauts' scientific program includes studies of the earth's surface and further investigation of space phenomena, Tass reported.

## DEATH NOTICE

SPENCER, JANE (PARK) June 16, 1978 in Providence, R.I., U.S.A., after a brief illness. Resident of Soto Grande, Spain. Formerly of Boston, Mass. Survived by Miss Nellie V. Park, Mrs. Virginia Spencer Palmer of Soto Grande, Mrs. Rosemary Spencer Reed of Arizona, 7 grandchildren & 6 great-grandchildren. Funeral services were held in Providence on Tuesday, June 20. Those who wish may send a contribution to the Miss Brown Unit of Rhode Island Hospital, Eddy Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.

## Refugees in U.S. Are Kept Informed

## Cubans Anguished Over Relatives' Deaths in Africa

By George Volsky

MIAMI, June 21 (NYT) — Like many other Cuban refugees here, Olga Ramos keeps in close touch with her family in Cuba. A few weeks ago, she received a letter from her sister saying that a young nephew had died in Africa — the second member of the Ramos family to die as a soldier in Africa during the last six months.

While the Cuban press and radio rarely mention what Havana calls a force of "internationalist fighters" in Africa or military casualties, Cuban exiles in the United States are generally reluctant to discuss the matter. When they speak of relatives killed in Africa, they do it more with pain than anger and with concern for other family members there. They concede that their families in Cuba have been supporters of the government of President Fidel Castro.

### Sizeable Force

Cuban soldiers began arriving in Angola in force late in 1975. Today their strength in a dozen African countries is estimated by U.S. intelligence experts at 40,000.

"Cuba is holding very tightly the number of military casualties in Africa," a State Department official said. "We have indications that the Cuban dead are buried in Africa and that those seriously wounded are treated in the Soviet Union. Only the lightly wounded are transported back to Cuba."

Mrs. Ramos said: "I can only mention how my sister and my other relatives feel now. But I do

know that in our small town everybody realizes today that our boys are not being sent to Africa on a picnic."

She said that in the town of Camajuani, Guido Santana, a former mayor, had volunteered for duty in Angola and had lost both legs. "He is back now," she said. "When people see him, they say, 'What has Camajuani to do with problems of Angola?'"

At the outset of the buildup in

Africa, Mr. Castro had more volunteers than he needed. Young men were eager to participate in what they thought would be a short and bloodless adventure.

### Reservists Called

But in subsequent years, according to refugees who have recently visited Cuba under a limited family-reunion plan, the size of the Cuban military contingent and its apparently open-ended stay have forced the government to call up reservists.

"We have heard of call-ups," the State Department official said. "There are reports of pressure to volunteer with arguments that service in Africa advances a young man's career. Young Cubans are told by their government leaders: 'Our generation fought in the Sierra Maestra and now you have to do the same in Africa.'"

Not one of a dozen refugees interviewed here would venture an estimate of Cuba's military casualties in Africa. A Cuban military cemetery is said to have existed in Luanda, the capital of Angola, since 1976. On March 26, the Havana radio also referred to a cemetery outside Harer, in the Ogaden region in Ethiopia, where "Cuban internationalist fighters are buried."

The Ethiopian leader, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, who visited Havana in April, was quoted by Grann, the official Cuban newspaper, as having said that "the soil of Ogaden is soaked with the blood of Ethiopian and Cuban revolutionaries. A few weeks earlier, President Carter said that "battalion-sized units were used" in the

Ogaden, where Cuba supported Ethiopia against Somalia.

According to refugees, parents are usually told in official telegrams that their sons died from heart failure or automobile or construction accidents. They are given identification tags and a few personal belongings, but not the bodies. They are told that, under African laws, the bodies cannot be returned until two years after death.

The impact of military casualties on Cubans is stronger in the rural areas than in Havana or other cities.

"In the small town where I was born, everybody knows one another by first name," said a refugee who lost a relative in Africa and who asked not to be identified. "Even though the body is not returned, the family holds a wake at home, and all relatives and acquaintances come around to offer condolences. The authorities don't like it, but they can do nothing about it."

Generally no advance notice is given to reservists, up to 30 years of age, when they are being called for active duty in Africa. A jeep drives up to the house, usually in the evening to be as inconspicuous as possible. If the reservist is at home, he is given a few minutes to say goodbye. If he is away, he might temporarily escape the call-up.

According to exiles, most reservists are taken to a military camp in Sierra de Cubitas in Camaguey for 10 weeks of special training for Africa. Before embarkation they receive various inoculations because several Cubans in Africa are said to have been stricken with gastrointestinal illnesses that Cuban doctors could not identify.

In referring to the fighting in Angola, the Havana press says that the Cubans are being harassed by "bandits and anti-social elements," meaning the guerrillas who oppose the Marxist government, which Cuba is supporting.

## Rome Drivers Make Rules as Police Watch

ROME, June 21 (UPI) — Drivers in Rome ignore traffic rules and police are just as inattentive, the Public Works Ministry said.

Driving in Italy and in Rome particularly "seems given over to impulses of improvisation and abuse," a ministry statement said.

Police look on disinterestedly as drivers go the wrong way on one-way streets or use taxi and bus lanes, the ministry said.

It said that red lights are a temptation and pedestrians a challenge.

The ministry cited statistics comparing driving habits in Milan, Rome and Naples — with Rome at the bottom.

In Rome, there is a traffic accident every seven minutes, one person is injured every 10 minutes and one person is killed every day.

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## The Art Market

## The World of Fantasy At the Von Hirsch Sale

By Soren Melikian

LONDON, June 21 (IHT) — The four-session sale of the Robert von Hirsch collection which started last night at Sotheby's will probably remain as the last word in auction sales promotion.

For the last two months, the publicity given to this week's round of sales, thanks to Sotheby's con-

summate skill in handling the media and the academic world, has been unparalleled in the art-market history. A spate of lavishly illustrated articles in all major European art magazines was accompanied by museum exhibitions in Frankfurt, Zurich and London — 14,000 visitors were registered at the Royal Academy show from June 1 through 8.

With the theme of the "sale of the century" struck up once again after last year's Mentmore sale, excitement had reached boiling point by last night, with the overflow of people being shunted off to rooms with closed-circuit television.

In this climate, the objective as-sets of the sale tended to be almost overlooked.

Rarities that were unquestionably desirable but not so fantastic as to justify such excitement were suddenly propelled into a world of fantasy totally cut off from art-market realities. Ironically, the first lot which was truly fabulous was not wildly expensive: The 10th-century drawing of a saint, attributed to the Mainz school, only made £17,600. The second lot, a 12th-century Romanesque drawing of the Salzburg school, of lesser rarity, was markedly more expensive at £26,400. Two full-page miniatures on a single leaf, painted about 1200 in Flanders, were comparatively inexpensive at £17,600 and so was the price of a miniature torn from a famous Spanish manuscript, illuminated in about 1200 and now in the Paris Bibliotheque Nationale, knocked down at £49,500. There just won't be another opportunity to get another one.

But when it came to the more spectacular German works of art, the room went berserk.

A very fine small miniature painted in Cologne circa 1405, published by Von Hirsch's friends and mentors, Georg Swarzenski and R. Schilling in 1929, soared to £99,000. With the drawings of the early 16th century, all "reasonable" limits were forgotten. A Basel buyer, George Segal, paid £134,200 for a drawing by Urs Graf. He was reportedly acting on behalf of a Swiss institution.

Seconds later, the world record for any watercolor was set at £704,000, the price paid for a small landscape by Albrecht Durer, the last one in private possession. It was bought by Swiss dealer Marianne Feilchenfeldt on behalf of an unidentified German museum, which also paid £330,000 for another Durer drawing in pen and brown ink dated 1520. The Staatliche Museen in Frankfurt, bidding through Mrs. Feilchenfeldt, acquired a magnificent portrait by Wolf Huber (with a fake Albrecht Durer monogram added later) for £115,000.

Significantly, the non-German works were all much less expensive even if fantastically well sold by ordinary standards. The loveliest watercolor, landscape by Flemish painter Jan Brueghel the Elder I have seen at auction, a view of the



This rare Durer watercolor (detail) fetched £704,000 in London.

German city of Heidelberg, made "only" £63,800. A sepi drawing by Rembrandt after an Indian miniature of the Emperor Shah Jahan was bought by the Cleveland Museum of Art for £176,000, the highest price ever paid for a Rembrandt drawing. And a landscape by Rembrandt of definitely greater beauty fetched £169,400, the second highest price for such a work, paid New York dealer H.P. Kraus.

Another New York dealer, Eugene Thaw, bought one of the last Raphael drawings in private hands for £104,500.

Grien "Virgin" And again there were German works. A Bernhard Strigel done around 1500-1510, good enough to be seen in places such as the Alte Pinakothek in Munich. The hammer fell at £132,000. The "Virgin as Queen of Heaven" by Hans Baldung Grien, one of the master's greater achievements, went for £269,500. Neither can be considered a huge price by present standards.

Many of these prices must be regarded as events unrelated to the market. But in the immediate term, they do warn us of what prices are likely to be tomorrow, when, thrown in among the lesser or sometimes even indifferent pieces, some of the best medieval works of German art to be sold in this century will appear at Sotheby's.

Robert von Hirsch started his collection as the son of a rich Frankfurt businessman who, in 1905 at the age of 22, got involved in art through his friendship with Georg Swarzenski, one of the great

figures of German scholarship in art history and connoisseurship. This was his introduction to a life-long connection with the museum world. As a result, there was not one piece in his collection that was not known to anybody who had something to say in the field.

## Private Treasure

The collection was originally built up as a kind of private artistic treasure that would eventually fall into the lap of the German national artistic heritage. The Nazi disaster put an end to it all when Von Hirsch, a Jew, had to leave shortly after Hitler's takeover in 1933 and found his way to Basel, a haven of German culture, to which he belonged intensely, beyond the political boundaries of Germany.

Thus did Germany lose, at a single stroke, a collection that was a mixed bag but did indeed include some fabulous masterpieces — imperial enamels of the 12th century, medieval sculptures and a sprinkling of drawings and old masters which are being sold this week.

It was the combined sense of national loss and national guilt that was behind the German determination to make up for the mistakes of the past — and get their own back. A special credit was earmarked for the government for this purpose — probably for the first time in history. Add to this formidable cocktail of publicity and German dreams the determination of a few leading institutions in the world to grab some of the rarities, and all the makings of a fantastic market explosion were there.

## Music in Milan

## Visconti's Durable 'Trovatore' Staging

By William Weaver

MILAN, June 21 (IHT) — In the autumn of 1964 when La Scala made its famous visit to Moscow, Luchino Visconti staged a special new production of "Il Trovatore," which was then seen here in the Milanese house for three seasons between 1966 and 1971. Friday night, another revival of this production with a different cast, had its first performance, and though many of the original Visconti touches have no doubt disappeared never to return, the staging proved still durable and enjoyable.

The designs of Nicola Benois, realistic but not strictly traditional, are suitably grim and massive. At times the characters seem dwarfed by their surroundings. At other times — as in the room in Castel-Act 3, Scene 2 — the space is almost abstract, putting the private drama well in the foreground.

This big view of Verdi's epic story suited the conductor, Zubin Mehta, who led a rousing but never boisterous reading, unashamedly emotional. He did not rush the

music, and he conducted the great, swinging tunes — the Anvil Chorus, the Soldiers' Music — with bold vigor. The Scala orchestra and, especially, the chorus were in top form, offering a major contribution to the success of the evening.

Some hours before the performance that success seemed dubious, since one of the stars scheduled to sing — Sherrill Milnes — had to cancel because of indisposition. The Spanish baritone Vicente Sardinero, arriving here just in time to go on stage, proved an eminent replacement. He sang soberly, movingly, and if his acting was necessarily restrained, it had admirable dignity.

## Larger Than Life

Restraint is never a word used in connection with Fiorenza Cossotto, who again provided her familiar Azucena, lurching, gasping, gesticulating wildly, and pouring out plenty of ringing sound (though not always in perfect tune). It would be interesting, at least once, to hear the Cossotto instrument used with

subtlety and style. But since that day is unlikely to come, audiences must be (and, for the most part, are) content with her larger-than-life Cossotto.

The tenor Ermano Mauro and the soprano Eva Marton, not familiar to the sometimes difficult Scala audience, did a more than creditable job and were received warmly. Miss Marton has a big and opulent sound. She cannot manage the trill in "D'amor sull'ali rose" but she sang it affectingly. Mauro was a straightforward Mannion, occasionally abusing his mezzo voice (lipping almost into falsetto) but bright and ringing in the more aggressive scenes. Luigi Roni was a sober, convincing Ferrando.

According to the program, Mehta was using a new critical edition of the score prepared by the American scholar David Lawton. To the naked ear, only a few minor, but pleasant alterations were immediately perceptible. Lawton or not, in "Quella pira" the dear old interpolated high notes were still there. Mauro belted them out, and the audience loved them as always.

## Fashion

## Cartier Makes an Offer To Buy House of Dior

By Helge Dorsey

PARIS, June 21 (IHT) — Robert Hocq, Cartier's president, has offered to buy Dior, to avoid its being dismantled as a consequence of the Bouscass empire's downfall.

The idea is that both Cartier and Dior are in the same business. Pierre Martinet, Cartier International's general secretary, said this morning, "We both sell French luxury and it would be a shame to see Dior go to pieces."

Asked if any contacts had been made, Mr. Martinet said, "Unofficially, yes." The future of Dior, as the rest of the Bouscass group, now rests in the hands of French courts, which must come to a decision before this month's payroll date rolls around.

Mr. Hocq has been making giant strides since he first bought Cartier Paris in 1972. In 1974, he also bought Cartier London and in 1976, Cartier New York.

There is no telling how much Dior is worth today but "it could be around \$60 million," Mr. Martinet said, without reluctance.

Mr. Hocq made his offer through a press release handed out to Agence France-Presse yesterday. Among other statements, Mr. Hocq, who started by paying homage to Marcel Bouscass, said:

"My offer has three objectives. One, to maintain the unity of the Dior group. Two, to maintain and develop the highly qualified employees. Three, to maintain a French spirit that must continue to express French taste and prestige through luxury products."

## Helping Dior

"It's not a question of a capitalist-minded operation," he went on. "But it's a matter of helping Dior if the situation had been reversed. Dior would most probably find it fit to help Cartier."

At Dior's, Jacques Rouet said: "Anybody can make a statement. All I can tell you is that Dior is not part of Bouscass's textile group and that it's been making money. I can also tell you that we had no contacts with the Cartier people."

However, he conceded, "all that will probably be settled in court." Mr. Hocq's declaration coincides with the opening tomorrow of a new Cartier branch, at 12 Avenue Montaigne, across the street from the Plaza Athenee and three blocks down from the George V, where petro-dollar Rolls-Royces are lined up in all colors, like so many toys.

Jewelry, in fact, are following couture in choosing Avenue Montaigne. After Dior, who was the first, settling there in 1946, others followed, including Laroche, Ungaro, Valentino, Scherrer, Hanae Mori and soon Ricci.

Both Harry Winston and M. Gerard opened the way for jewelers, with Cartier and Bulgari next on the agenda.

Bulgari, who recently had a multimillion-dollar exhibition at the Plaza, is now set on Paris because, as Gianni Bulgari said, "It's the problem with all trades. One cannot function from one single city. A large business, such as ours, cannot be justified except on a worldwide basis. We, for sure, have a customer for each of our pieces, but we've got to get after them."

Bulgari has stores in Rome, Geneva, New York and recently opened in Monte Carlo.

As for M. Gerard, who started in 1968, after Paris, London, Monte Carlo, Gstaad and London, he opened in Geneva last week and is opening in Cannes next month.

## Banks Refuse Proposals

PARIS, June 21 (AP/DJ) — French banks today refused the latest proposals of Marcel Bouscass, 89-year-old founder of the Bouscass textile group, who offered to put up most of his personal fortune in a final effort to avert bankruptcy.

Creditor banks granted the textile group loans totaling 400 million francs, 50 percent of which was backed up by Mr. Bouscass's personal assets.

Industry sources now expect the government to step in in an attempt to save the group and to prevent the lay-off of its 11,000 workers.

The debts of Comptoir de l'Industrie Textile de France, the group's holding company which controls 31 firms, are currently estimated at 780 million francs, including some 120 million francs in taxes.

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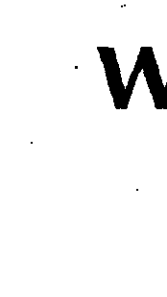
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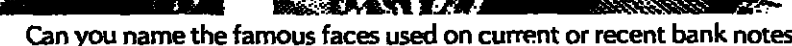


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22%	22%	PS&N	1.16	9.7	7	1%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	
22%	22%	PS&N	1.16	9.7	7	1%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	
22%	22%	PS&N	1.16	9.7	7	1%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	
22%	22%	PS&N	1.16	9.7	7	1%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	
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22%	22%	PS&N	1.16	9.7	7	1%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	
22%	22%	PS&N	1.16	9.7	7	1%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	
22%	22%	PS&N	1.16	9.7	7	1%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	
22%	22%	PS&N	1.16	9.7	7	1%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	
22%	22%	PS&N	1.16	9.7	7	1%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%						

Quotations in Canadian funds.  
Quotations in cents unless marked \$

High Low Close			
13165 AdBittl	1159	1274	1274-1/2
11059 Andrews	1375	1294	1294-1/2
11500 Agincia E	54 1/4	59	60-1/2
11010 Agro Ind A	56 1/2	69	69-1/2
18459 Alco Cos	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
177 Alfa Intl	142 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
2404 Alco Cont	519	71	71
1709 Alcan	142 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
3680 Am Bonatz	33 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
4504 Andros W	115 1/4	159 1/4	159 1/4 - 1/2
1326 Arctic C. Pr	51 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 - 1/2
2705 Atco A	51 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2 - 1/2
7763 BCP Can	31 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
1700 BCP Can	31 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
14079 BNP N S	52 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/4 - 1/2
250 Berton B	51 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 - 1/2
6 Black Bros	50 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4 - 1/2
42 Bloor Star	50 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4 - 1/2
7500 Brn	50 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4 - 1/2
5730 Brumede	128	135	137 + 1/2
1000 Bundo M	51 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4 - 1/2
1000 Bundo M	51 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4 - 1/2
300 BCP	52 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/4
2724 BCP	52 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/4
1400 Brunswk	340	355	355 -10
2620 Budt Auto	51 1/4	11	11 - 1/2
1000 Bundo M	51 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4 - 1/2
1422 CAE A	51 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
3620 Cad Frv	51 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4 - 1/2
1000 C. A. Res	51 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4 - 1/2
5050 Camfla	51 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
3000 C. Nor West	51 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 - 1/2
3000 C. Nor West	51 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 - 1/2
1000 Con Perm	51 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
9234 Con Trust	52 1/2	25	25
3450 Cong	52 1/2	25	25
1009 Cocolibay A	51 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4 - 1/2
295 Con Cal	51 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4 - 1/2
7922 Con Tire	51 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4 - 1/2
19000 C. B. Com	51 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4 - 1/2
255 Con Tel A	52 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4 - 1/2
9234 C. Uffiles	51 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4 - 1/2
19000 C. B. Com	51 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4 - 1/2
1764 Cassior	51 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
13600 Celanese	355	350	350 -15
708 Chicom	51 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
100 CHUAM	51 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
2000 C. Holiday	51 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4 - 1/2
2000 C. Holiday	51 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4 - 1/2
2000 Cornal Ind	51 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4

Quotations in Canadian funds.  
Quotations in cents unless marked \$


High Low Close			
7947 Can Fordy	345	330	345 +15
1590 Conwest	84	6	4 + 1/2
24199999 A	100	100	100 -15
1659 Cruth Intl	515 1/4	159	159-1/2
1594 Cypruss	88	7 1/4	7 1/4 - 1/2
13153 Delfino A	57 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2 - 1/2
9400 Dickson	57 1/2	6	6 - 1/2
24199999 A	100	100	100 -15
6460 Don Store	51 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4 - 1/2
4705 Panti	51 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4 - 1/2
2800 D. Corp	51 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/2 - 1/2
7118 East Mal	370	340	345 + 1/2
200 Electro A	340	340	340 -20
3785 Falcon C	52 1/2	54	54 - 1/2
25340 Fines Hk	52 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
420 Felt	51 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4 - 1/2
122 Ford Plon	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
422 Ford Cndo	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
300 Fraser A	51 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/2 - 1/2
300 Freshuap	59	8 1/4	8 1/4
200 G. A. Res	51 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/2 - 1/2
2000 G. Disbr	51 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4 - 1/2
1475 Gibraltor	52 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/4 - 1/2
1000 Goodway	51 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4 - 1/2
820 Grout G	52 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/4 - 1/2
640 Grunduc	54	64	64 - 1/2
1000 H. Sds	51 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4 - 1/2
3450 GL Paper	52 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/4 - 1/2
1178 G. W. H. Lte	52 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/4 - 1/2
1000 H. Sds	51 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4 - 1/2
6100 H. Group A	52 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/4 - 1/2
1000 H. Sds	51 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4 - 1/2
800 Howker A	51 1/4	34	34 - 7 1/2
2545 Hayes D A	50 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
7215 H. Sds	51 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4 - 1/2
13040 I. A	51 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
1150 Indl	51 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
2751 I. A	51 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
1197 Inland Gas	51 1/4	11	11
1000 Inter-City	51 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
1155 Con Corp	51 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
11476 Intl Pipe A	51 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4

Quotations in Canadian funds.  
Quotations in cents unless marked \$

High Low Close			
1600 Inv Grp A	513	13	13
10200 Iwaco A	519	1094	1094
24199999 A	100	100	100 -15
328 Joneske B	517	17	17 + 1/2
7200 Kalkor Re	513	159	159
2228 Kark A	511	104	104-1/2
4425 Labatt A	514	21 1/4	21 1/4 - 1/2
17099999 A	100	100	100 -15
5612 L. L. L. L. L.	58	77	77 - 1/2
1412 L. L. L. L. L.	58	77	77 - 1/2
3750 L. L. L. L. L.	375	370	370 - 1/2
1175 L. L. L. L. L.	410	410	410 - 1/2
380 Lab. Co. A	405	405	405
24199999 A	100	100	100 -15
3450 M. L. L. L. L.	510	104	104
5140 M. L. L. L. L.	510	104	104
3770 M. L. L. L. L.	510	104	104
374 M. L. L. L. L.	510	104	104
374 M. L. L. L. L.	510	104	104
374 M. L. L. L. L.	510	104	104
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374 M. L. L. L. L.	510	104	104
374 M. L. L. L. L.	510	104	104
374 M. L. L. L. L.	510	104	104
374 M. L. L. L. L.	510	104	104
374 M. L. L. L. L.	510	104	104
374 M. L. L. L. L.	510	104	104
374 M. L. L. L. L.	510	104	104
374 M. L. L. L. L.	510	104	104
374 M. L. L. L. L.	510	104	104
374 M. L. L. L. L.	510	104	104
374 M. L. L. L. L.	510	104	104
374 M. L. L. L. L.	510	104	104
374 M. L. L. L. L.	510	104	104
374 M. L. L. L. L.	510	104	104
374 M. L. L. L. L.	510	104	104
374 M. L. L. L. L.	510	104	104
374 M. L			

# NIKKO'S INVESTMENT KNOW-HOW

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THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., LTD.

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[illegible]

119%	47%	Teledn 9.14t	82	7	449	112%	110%	112
73%	7%	Teleprmt	20	385	11	10%	10%	10%
63%	12%	Talax	12	488	514	514	514	514

[illegible]

28%	18	USShoe	1.32	5.3	7	35	25%	25%	25%
41	24%	USSteel	1.60	6.2	42	1186	26%	25%	25%
36½	27	USTobc	1.60	4.5	12	413	35%	35½	35½

[illegible]

12 1/2	7 1/2 Warrtz	48	42	6	16	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
18 1/2	10 1/2 Wyzain	72	44	8	81	17	16 1/2	16 1/2
10 1/2	5 1/2 WyzLb	36	42	7	48	9	8 1/2	8 1/2

[illegible]

NEW YORK, June 21, 1978 —

Commodity and unit		Wed Year Ago		
<b>FOODS</b>				
Cocoa Accra, lb.		N/A	N/A	Aug Sep
Coffee Santos, lb.		1.92	2.75	Dec Jan
Textiles				May Jul
Printcloth 64-30 32%, yd.		0.44	0.44	Jul Sep
<b>METALS</b>				
Steel billets (P.H.), ton		366.50	240.00	Dec Jan
Iron 2 Fair, Philad., lb.		23.24	26.09	
Lead, spot, lb.		73.74	64.45	
Lond spot, lb.		8.21	0.37	
Copper select, lb.		654.71	654.71	Tulst
Zinc (Strait), lb.		6.009	4.755	
Aluminum, lb.		21.62	21.62	
Silver N.Y. oz.		5.380	4.388	5,000 ton
Gold N.Y. oz.		186.60	179.25	-Jul
<b>COMMODITY INDEXES</b>				
Meatry (base 100 Dec. 31, 1921)				Aug Sep
June 21		923.01	864.61	Dec Jan
p = Preliminary				

## U.S. Commodity Prices

61.00	61.10	66.60	66.30	-0.70
61.00	61.10	66.60	66.30	-0.70
63.20	63.50	62.50	62.20	-0.30
63.20	63.50	62.50	62.20	-0.30
63.20	63.50	62.50	62.20	-0.30
64.00	64.40	66.10	65.80	-0.30
64.00	64.10	65.10	65.30	-0.20
66.00	66.40	66.10	66.30	-0.20
66.00	66.40	66.10	66.30	-0.20
67.80	67.80	67.80	67.20	-0.60
67.80	67.80	67.80	67.20	-0.60
67.80	67.80	67.80	67.20	-0.60
70.90	70.20	69.60	70.30	-0.30
70.90	70.20	69.60	70.30	-0.30

soy: sales: 4400; sales Tues. 428.  
 Infernet Tues. 50469, off 21 from

SOYSEAN MEAL	
100 tons: delivery ton	
Jul	174.00 174.30
Aug	174.00 174.30
Sep	174.50 174.80
Oct	173.80 174.10
Nov	168.50 169.00
Dec	168.50 169.10
Jan	169.10 169.10
Feb	170.50 171.00
Mar	171.60 172.00
Apr	172.50 172.50

Total open interest: Tues.  
 Mon.

DAYS	
50 lbs: dollars per bu.	
Jul	141.70 141.90
Aug	140.90 141.00
Sep	140.90 141.00
Oct	139.90 140.00
Nov	135.00 135.50
Dec	135.00 135.50
Jan	135.00 135.50
Feb	135.00 135.50
Mar	135.00 135.50
Apr	135.00 135.50

**PLATINUM**  
50 troy oz. dollars per troy oz.  
250.50 252.20 241.00 241.50 —

	Oct	254.90	257.00	344.76	345.10
	Jan	257.08	259.00	347.20	348.30
	Apr	258.38	259.40	348.00	349.10
	Jul	259.68	260.00	349.00	350.00
	Oct	244.80	246.00	344.00	345.00
<b>Est. sales: 3,714; sales Tues. 1.</b>					
<b>Total open interest: Tues. 2,197; off 240 fr.</b>					
<b>U.S. TREASURY BILLS</b>					
Sl million; yds. of 100 pct.					
	Jun	92.25	92.25	91.26	91.21
	Dec	92.60	92.64	92.58	92.59
	Mar	92.52	92.52	91.13	91.13
	Jun	91.50	91.50	91.23	91.24
	Dec	91.67	91.67	91.59	91.60
	Mar	91.45	91.45	91.37	91.37
	Jun	91.25	91.25	91.18	91.18
	Aug	91.03	91.03	90.97	90.99
<b>Est. sales: 2,776; sales Tues. 2.</b>					
<b>Total open interest: Tues. 22,684; off 328 fr.</b>					

## NEW YORK FUTURES

		June 21, 1978				
		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
<b>MAINE POTATOES</b>						
30,000 lbs./cwt. net wt.						
		5.3	5.37	5.30	5.34	
NY	May	6.15	6.17	6.11	6.15	
NY	Jul	6.15	6.17	6.11	6.15	
NY	Aug	7.75	7.84	7.49	7.75	+03
Est. sales: 1,194; sales Tues. 995.						
Total open interest: Tues. 8,684, up 134 from Mon.						
<b>COFFEE 'C'</b>						
35¢/lb., 5¢/cwt. per lb.						
		164.02	164.02	162.60	+0.08	
NY	Sept	125.25	125.00	124.75	148.50-847	
NY	Dec	125.25	125.00	124.75	148.50-847	
NY	Mar	126.75	126.75	126.50	129.50-158	
NY	May	126.75	126.75	126.50	129.50-158	
NY	Jul	126.75	126.75	126.50	129.50-158	
NY	Aug	126.75	126.75	126.50	129.50-158	
NY	Sep	126.75	126.75	126.50	129.50-158	
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NY	Jun	126.75	126.75	126.50	129.50-158	
NY	Jul	126.75	126.75	126.50	129.50-158	
NY	Aug	126.75	126.75	126.50	129.50-158	
NY	Sep	126.75	126.75	1		

590.50	590.50	590.50	591.00	-1.00
607.00	607.00	604.00	605.40	-4.30
615.00	615.00	615.00	610.10	-4.30
604.00	604.00	600.00	603.00	-4.00

[illegible]

Jun	91-22	91-23	91-19	91-22	-
Sep	90-17	90-17	90-10	90-17	-

\$5.10	-1.50	Dec	\$5.23	\$5.23	\$5.18	\$5.19
\$5.20	-1.50	Jan	\$5.23	\$5.23	\$5.18	\$5.19
\$5.30	-1.50	Feb	\$5.28	\$5.28	\$5.23	\$5.24
\$5.40	-1.50	Mar	\$5.28	\$5.28	\$5.23	\$5.24
\$5.50	-1.50	Apr	\$5.33	\$5.33	\$5.28	\$5.29
\$5.60	-1.50	May	\$5.33	\$5.33	\$5.28	\$5.29
\$5.70	-1.50	Jun	\$5.38	\$5.38	\$5.33	\$5.34
\$5.80	-1.50	Jul	\$5.38	\$5.38	\$5.33	\$5.34
\$5.90	-1.50	Aug	\$5.43	\$5.43	\$5.38	\$5.39
\$6.00	-1.50	Sep	\$5.43	\$5.43	\$5.38	\$5.39
\$6.10	-1.50	Oct	\$5.48	\$5.48	\$5.43	\$5.44
\$6.20	-1.50	Nov	\$5.48	\$5.48	\$5.43	\$5.44
\$6.30	-1.50	Dec	\$5.53	\$5.53	\$5.48	\$5.49
\$6.40	-1.50	Jan	\$5.53	\$5.53	\$5.48	\$5.49
\$6.50	-1.50	Feb	\$5.58	\$5.58	\$5.53	\$5.54
\$6.60	-1.50	Mar	\$5.58	\$5.58	\$5.53	\$5.54
\$6.70	-1.50	Apr	\$5.63	\$5.63	\$5.58	\$5.59
\$6.80	-1.50	May	\$5.63	\$5.63	\$5.58	\$5.59
\$6.90	-1.50	Jun	\$5.68	\$5.68	\$5.63	\$5.64
\$7.00	-1.50	Jul	\$5.68	\$5.68	\$5.63	\$5.64
\$7.10	-1.50	Aug	\$5.73	\$5.73	\$5.68	\$5.69
\$7.20	-1.50	Sep	\$5.73	\$5.73	\$5.68	\$5.69
\$7.30	-1.50	Oct	\$5.78	\$5.78	\$5.73	\$5.74
\$7.40	-1.50	Nov	\$5.78	\$5.78	\$5.73	\$5.74
\$7.50	-1.50	Dec	\$5.83	\$5.83	\$5.78	\$5.79
\$7.60	-1.50	Jan	\$5.83	\$5.83	\$5.78	\$5.79
\$7.70	-1.50	Feb	\$5.88	\$5.88	\$5.83	\$5.84
\$7.80	-1.50	Mar	\$5.88	\$5.88	\$5.83	\$5.84
\$7.90	-1.50	Apr	\$5.93	\$5.93	\$5.88	\$5.89
\$8.00	-1.50	May	\$5.93	\$5.93	\$5.88	\$5.89
\$8.10	-1.50	Jun	\$5.98	\$5.98	\$5.93	\$5.94
\$8.20	-1.50	Jul	\$5.98	\$5.98	\$5.93	\$5.94
\$8.30	-1.50	Aug	\$6.03	\$6.03	\$5.98	\$5.99
\$8.40	-1.50	Sep	\$6.03	\$6.03	\$5.98	\$5.99
\$8.50	-1.50	Oct	\$6.08	\$6.08	\$6.03	\$6.04
\$8.60	-1.50	Nov	\$6.08	\$6.08	\$6.03	\$6.04
\$8.70	-1.50	Dec	\$6.13	\$6.13	\$6.08	\$6.09
\$8.80	-1.50	Jan	\$6.13	\$6.13	\$6.08	\$6.09
\$8.90	-1.50	Feb	\$6.18	\$6.18	\$6.13	\$6.14
\$9.00	-1.50	Mar	\$6.18	\$6.18	\$6.13	\$6.14
\$9.10	-1.50	Apr	\$6.23	\$6.23	\$6.18	\$6.19
\$9.20	-1.50	May	\$6.23	\$6.23	\$6.18	\$6.19
\$9.30	-1.50	Jun	\$6.28	\$6.28	\$6.23	\$6.24
\$9.40	-1.50	Jul	\$6.28	\$6.28	\$6.23	\$6.24
\$9.50	-1.50	Aug	\$6.33	\$6.33	\$6.28	\$6.29
\$9.60	-1.50	Sep	\$6.33	\$6.33	\$6.28	\$6.29
\$9.70	-1.50	Oct	\$6.38	\$6.38	\$6.33	\$6.34
\$9.80	-1.50	Nov	\$6.38	\$6.38	\$6.33	\$6.34
\$9.90	-1.50	Dec	\$6.43	\$6.43	\$6.38	\$6.39
\$10.00	-1.50	Jan	\$6.43	\$6.43	\$6.38	\$6.39
\$10.10	-1.50	Feb	\$6.48	\$6.48	\$6.43	\$6.44
\$10.20	-1.50	Mar	\$6.48	\$6.48	\$6.43	\$6.44
\$10.30	-1.50	Apr	\$6.53	\$6.53	\$6.48	\$6.49
\$10.40	-1.50	May	\$6.53	\$6.53	\$6.48	\$6.49
\$10.50	-1.50	Jun	\$6.58	\$6.58	\$6.53	\$6.54
\$10.60	-1.50	Jul	\$6.58	\$6.58	\$6.53	\$6.54
\$10.70	-1.50	Aug	\$6.63	\$6.63	\$6.58	\$6.59
\$10.80	-1.50	Sep	\$6.63	\$6.63	\$6.58	\$6.59
\$10.90	-1.50	Oct	\$6.68	\$6.68	\$6.63	\$6.64
\$11.00	-1.50	Nov	\$6.68	\$6.68	\$6.63	\$6.64
\$11.10	-1.50	Dec	\$6.73	\$6.73	\$6.68	\$6.69
\$11.20	-1.50	Jan	\$6.73	\$6.73	\$6.68	\$6.69

Sales Tues. 4,616 contracts

Total open interest Tues. 31,265, up 100 v Mon.

Sales Tues. 30,897

4,511 off 1,090

## IMM Futures

		June 21, 1978			
		Open	High	Low	Close
		SWISS FRANC			
\$7.20	-1.50	Sep <sup>1</sup>	\$7.52	\$7.63	\$7.61
\$6.47	-1.50	Dec	\$7.50	\$7.50	\$7.50
\$5.20	-1.50	Sep <sup>2</sup>	\$4.92	\$4.90	\$4.94
\$4.50	-1.50	Dec	\$4.90	\$4.90	\$4.94
\$3.80	-1.50	Sep <sup>3</sup>	\$3.52	\$3.50	\$3.54
\$3.10	-1.50	Dec	\$3.50	\$3.50	\$3.54

.92	Total open interest Tues. 3,125, off 159 from
01	Mon.

TIGAR NO. 11		TIGAR NO. 11					WHEAT	
35,000 lbs./cents per bu.		35,000 lbs./cents per bu.					35,000 lbs./cents per bu.	
Jul	6.92	6.92	6.93	6.95	+6.12	Jul	1.00	1.00
Sep	7.08	7.13	7.07	7.10	+6.05	Sep	1.00	1.00
Oct	7.27	7.15	7.23	7.23	+6.05	Oct	1.00	1.00
Nov	7.98	7.85	7.94	8.04	+6.00	Nov	1.00	1.00
Dec	8.17	8.27	8.14	8.25	+6.11	Dec	1.00	1.00
Jan	8.14	8.27	8.27	8.27	+6.05	Jan	1.00	1.00
Feb	8.64	8.64	8.64	8.64	+6.05	Feb	1.00	1.00
Mar	8.75	8.73	8.73	8.75	+6.05	Mar	1.00	1.00
Est. sales: 4,355; sales Tux: 3,206.		Total open Interest Tux: 35,591; up 202 from				Total open		
CORN		CORN				CORN		
30,000 lbs./cents per bu.		30,000 lbs./cents per bu.				30,000 lbs./cents per bu.		
Jul	1.50	1.51	1.40	1.40	-0.20	Jul	1.00	1.00
Sep	1.50	1.49	1.49	1.49	-0.20	Sep	1.00	1.00
Oct	1.45	1.40	1.40	1.39	-0.25	Oct	1.00	1.00
Nov	1.40	1.35	1.35	1.35	-0.25	Nov	1.00	1.00
Dec	1.40	1.31	1.31	1.31	-0.25	Dec	1.00	1.00
Jan	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30	-0.25	Jan	1.00	1.00
Feb	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30	-0.25	Feb	1.00	1.00
Mar	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30	-0.25	Mar	1.00	1.00

June 21, 1978

	High	Low	Chg.		Total open interest	Total open interest
					in millions	in millions
Dec	3.17%	3.15%	—	<b>LIVE HOGS</b>		
Jan	3.17%	3.15%	—	30-day avg. cents per lb.	39.04	40.74
Feb	3.21%	3.19%	—	Aug.	46.00	46.00
Mar	3.24%	3.22%	—	Sep.	46.00	46.00
Apr	3.24%	3.22%	—	Oct.	46.00	46.00
May	3.24%	3.22%	—	Nov.	46.00	46.00
Jun	3.24%	3.22%	—	Dec.	46.00	46.00
Jul	3.24%	3.22%	—	Jan.	46.00	46.00
				Feb.	46.00	46.00
				Mar.	46.00	46.00
				Apr.	46.00	46.00
				May	46.00	46.00
				Jun	46.00	46.00
				Jul	46.00	46.00
				Aug.	46.00	46.00
				Sep.	46.00	46.00
				Oct.	46.00	46.00
				Nov.	46.00	46.00
				Dec.	46.00	46.00
				Jan.	46.00	46.00
				Feb.	46.00	46.00
				Mar.	46.00	46.00
				Apr.	46.00	46.00
				May	46.00	46.00
				Jun	46.00	46.00
				Jul	46.00	46.00
				Aug.	46.00	46.00
				Sep.	46.00	46.00
				Oct.	46.00	46.00
				Nov.	46.00	46.00
				Dec.	46.00	46.00
				Jan.	46.00	46.00
				Feb.	46.00	46.00
				Mar.	46.00	46.00
				Apr.	46.00	46.00
				May	46.00	46.00
				Jun	46.00	46.00
				Jul	46.00	46.00
				Aug.	46.00	46.00
				Sep.	46.00	46.00
				Oct.	46.00	46.00
				Nov.	46.00	46.00
				Dec.	46.00	46.00
				Jan.	46.00	46.00
				Feb.	46.00	46.00
				Mar.	46.00	46.00
				Apr.	46.00	46.00
				May	46.00	46.00
				Jun	46.00	46.00
				Jul	46.00	46.00
				Aug.	46.00	46.00
				Sep.	46.00	46.00
				Oct.	46.00	46.00
				Nov.	46.00	46.00
				Dec.	46.00	46.00
				Jan.	46.00	46.00
				Feb.	46.00	46.00
				Mar.	46.00	46.00
				Apr.	46.00	46.00
				May	46.00	46.00
				Jun	46.00	46.00
				Jul	46.00	46.00
				Aug.	46.00	46.00
				Sep.	46.00	46.00
				Oct.	46.00	46.00
				Nov.	46.00	46.00
				Dec.	46.00	46.00
				Jan.	46.00	46.00
				Feb.	46.00	46.00
				Mar.	46.00	46.00
				Apr.	46.00	46.00
				May	46.00	46.00
				Jun	46.00	46.00
				Jul	46.00	46.00
				Aug.	46.00	46.00
				Sep.	46.00	46.00
				Oct.	46.00	46.00
				Nov.	46.00	46.00
				Dec.	46.00	46.00
				Jan.	46.00	46.00
				Feb.	46.00	46

**FRENCH FRANC**

78.221 off 325	Dec 71	21570	21690	21690	21690	40
<b>YUKON</b>						
	Dec	4959	4910	4792	4801	+81
44.15 -1.20	Dec	4859	4874	4855	4858	+8
46.75 -1.20	Nov	4772	4920	4927	4928	+8
41.20 -1.20						
40.85 -1.20						
39.85 -1.20						
37.85 -1.20						
35.82 -1.40						
34.90 -1.20						
<b>STERLING</b>						
	Sept	1.8230	1.8248	1.8215	1.8274	+40
	Nov	1.8215	1.8245	1.8245	1.8245	+40
	Nov	1.87145	1.86115	1.89054	1.81541	+81
	June	1.8035	1.8035	1.8035	1.8035	+40
<b>CANADIAN DOLLAR</b>						
	Sept	8999		8680	8888	-81
	Dec	8711	8711	8882	8878	+8
	Nov	8765	8765	8854	8874	-81
<b>DEUTSCHE MARK</b>						
	Sept	4882	4895	4877	4886	+81
	Dec	4910	4919	4919	4923	+40
61.20 -1.20	Nov	5011	5001	5010	5014	+81
52.40 -1.20						
51.20 -1.20						
50.40 -1.20						

Est. sales: 1,843; sales Tues. 960.  
Total open interest Tues. 5,860, off 285 from

[illegible]

Interest Tues 131,154, up 162			
Avg	50.00	50.00	4

1.91	6.75	6.75	6.74	-129
3.76	9.76	6.61	6.29	-10
5.54	12.54	6.62	6.45	-10
7.37	15.37	6.62	6.45	-10
9.20	18.20	6.62	6.45	-10
11.03	21.03	6.62	6.45	-10
12.86	23.86	6.62	6.45	-10
14.69	26.69	6.62	6.45	-10
16.52	29.52	6.62	6.45	-10
18.35	32.35	6.62	6.45	-10
20.18	35.18	6.62	6.45	-10
22.01	38.01	6.62	6.45	-10
23.84	40.84	6.62	6.45	-10
25.67	43.67	6.62	6.45	-10
27.50	46.50	6.62	6.45	-10
29.33	49.33	6.62	6.45	-10
31.16	52.16	6.62	6.45	-10
32.99	54.99	6.62	6.45	-10
34.82	57.82	6.62	6.45	-10
36.65	60.65	6.62	6.45	-10
38.48	63.48	6.62	6.45	-10
40.31	66.31	6.62	6.45	-10
42.14	69.14	6.62	6.45	-10
43.97	71.97	6.62	6.45	-10
45.80	74.80	6.62	6.45	-10
47.63	77.63	6.62	6.45	-10
49.46	80.46	6.62	6.45	-10
51.29	83.29	6.62	6.45	-10
53.12	86.12	6.62	6.45	-10
54.95	88.95	6.62	6.45	-10
56.78	91.78	6.62	6.45	-10
58.61	94.61	6.62	6.45	-10
60.44	97.44	6.62	6.45	-10
62.27	100.27	6.62	6.45	-10
64.10	103.10	6.62	6.45	-10
65.93	105.93	6.62	6.45	-10
67.76	108.76	6.62	6.45	-10
69.59	111.59	6.62	6.45	-10
71.42	114.42	6.62	6.45	-10
73.25	117.25	6.62	6.45	-10
75.08	120.08	6.62	6.45	-10
76.91	122.91	6.62	6.45	-10
78.74	125.74	6.62	6.45	-10
80.57	128.57	6.62	6.45	-10
82.40	131.40	6.62	6.45	-10
84.23	134.23	6.62	6.45	-10
86.06	137.06	6.62	6.45	-10
87.89	139.89	6.62	6.45	-10
89.72	142.72	6.62	6.45	-10
91.55	145.55	6.62	6.45	-10
93.38	148.38	6.62	6.45	-10
95.21	151.21	6.62	6.45	-10
97.04	154.04	6.62	6.45	-10
98.87	156.87	6.62	6.45	-10
100.70	159.70	6.62	6.45	-10
102.53	162.53	6.62	6.45	-10
104.36	165.36	6.62	6.45	-10
106.19	168.19	6.62	6.45	-10
108.02	171.02	6.62	6.45	-10
109.85	173.85	6.62	6.45	-10
111.68	176.68	6.62	6.45	-10
113.51	179.51	6.62	6.45	-10
115.34	182.34	6.62	6.45	-10
117.17	185.17	6.62	6.45	-10
119.00	188.00	6.62	6.45	-10
120.83	190.83	6.62	6.45	-10
122.66	193.66	6.62	6.45	-10
124.49	196.49	6.62	6.45	-10
126.32	199.32	6.62	6.45	-10
128.15	202.15	6.62	6.45	-10
130.00	205.00	6.62	6.45	-10
131.83	207.83	6.62	6.45	-10
133.66	210.66	6.62	6.45	-10
135.49	213.49	6.62	6.45	-10
137.32	216.32	6.62	6.45	-10
139.15	219.15	6.62	6.45	-10
140.98	221.98	6.62	6.45	-10
142.81	224.81	6.62	6.45	-10
144.64	227.64	6.62	6.45	-10

**Wednesday's**

[illegible]

Total open interest Tues. 34,281, up 29 from

COPPER						Total of
25.00 lbs. cents per lb.						Mon.
Jul	60.10	60.60	59.60	59.70	-0.70	

22.40	22.70	22.00	22.05	—	45	SEP	58.75	58.90	58.75
22.35	22.45	21.80	21.80	—	45	Nov	59.00	59.00	59.00
						Dec	59.90	59.90	59.90

Sales Tues. 7,272	Est. Sales 44
Interest Tues. 52,962, off 63 from Mon.	Total open Interest Mon. Mon.

59.35	-1.20	UPNt 3.50pf	Nvnp 1.95sf	Tenn 7.40p
59.15	-1.25	Duq 2.31pf	NIM 4.85pf	Un Corbide
59.00	-1.30	EMI Ltd	NorthWin	Un E 12.72sf

EPOCH ALN  
 EPOCH 30 M  
 GEMPHON W  
 GOUTOU  
 HEMEDG PR  
 NSPW 4.164  
 NSPW 4.164  
 NSPW 4.164  
 OLEO 4.204  
 OVERCNG  
 UNNUC  
 VSP 7.75  
 VSP 7.75  
 Wn Publish



هكذا من الأصل

12 Month Stock	Stk.	Close	Chge	12 Month Stock	Stk.	Close	Chge	12 Month Stock	Stk.	Close	Chge
High Low	Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s.	High Low	Quot. Close	High Low	Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s.	High Low	Quot. Close	High Low	Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s.	High Low	Quot. Close
101	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
102	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
103	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
104	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
105	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
106	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
107	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
108	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
109	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
110	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
111	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
112	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
113	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
114	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
115	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
116	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
117	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
118	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
119	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
120	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
121	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
122	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
123	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
124	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
125	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
126	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
127	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
128	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
129	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
130	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
131	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
132	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
133	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
134	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
135	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
136	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
137	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494
138	34	Lowell	22	51.7	477	1402	1494	14	1494	14	1494

**NEW ISSUE**

**June 7, 1978**

**COMMON STOCK**  
(PAR VALUE \$2.50 PER SHARE)

**Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.**

## Barney, Harris Upham & Co.

30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. 10004

Issue 15, 1974







## Brazil Defeats Poland, 3-1

## Netherlands in Finals By Beating Italy, 2-1

BUENOS AIRES, June 21 (UPI) — The Netherlands reached the World Cup soccer finals here today by defeating Italy 2-1 in a late match.

Brazil made a strong bid to enter the finals when it beat Poland 3-1.

The Netherlands, the losing finalist in the 1974 World Cup when West Germany won, will not know its opponent until late tonight, after Argentina plays Peru in the first match in the second round. Argentina will need a four-goal margin of victory to overtake Brazil.

Brazil owed its triumph to powerful shooting. Nelinho gave Brazil an early lead with a strong free kick and Roberto, who is known as "Dynamite," scored two goals early in the second half. The game was tied, 1-1, at halftime on a goal by Gregor Lato.

Three Times a Winner

The only country to win three World Cups, Brazil was victorious in 1958, 1962 and 1970. It was the only team to win the title in the fifth, sixth and seventh editions of the tournament.

The Dutch were victorious in the 1974 World Cup when they defeated Argentina 2-1 in the final. They were also runners-up in 1938 and 1974.

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Helmut Schoen, the West German manager, is customarily sad-eyed during a practice session for the World Cup match against Austria.

ward under the strong Dutch attack.

For West Germany, the result — a loss — was the same, but the means were different. The West Germans were booed by their fans as they left the field at halftime, having been obviously outplayed by Austria despite the score.

The first West German goal was scored by Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, but Austria equalized on an own goal by Bert Vogts of West Germany. After Bernd Hoenesbein restored the German lead, Hans Krankl equalized again.

Then, two minutes from the end, Krankl scored again.

Schoen Downcast

Afterward, Helmut Schoen, the West German manager, complained that "our team kept changing the level of its performance through the World Cup."

Schoen, who is retiring after the tournament, said that he did not want to criticize individual players, but that he was disappointed by the performance of the defense, which, he said, was the source of the overall uncertainty in the team's performance.

"The third goal shouldn't have happened," Schoen said. "Our team knew how much time there was left [two minutes] and that makes that lapse all the more difficult to understand."

He added that injuries to two midfield players, Heinz Flohe and Herbert Zimmermann, against Italy in the opening match of the second round had made West Germany's task more difficult.

Bearzot Disappointed

Enzo Bearzot, the Italian manager, seemed disappointed, too. He said he had high hopes throughout the first half that Italy would win and reach the finals, "but things really changed badly for us in the second half."

Asked why he had taken off winger Franco Casio, "one of Italy's star performers in the first half," Bearzot said, "After the first half when we were ahead I thought we would win. And I also thought Casio needed a break after five and a half matches played at a very high level."

He said he doubted that the removal of Casio had changed the course of the match. "I do not think one player can be definitive for the performance of a whole team," he explained.

Rams Drop Gabriel

LOS ANGELES, June 21 (AP) — Quarterback Roman Gabriel, 37, signed by the Los Angeles Rams as a free agent in April, has failed his physical exam and will not be able to play for the National Football League team, a Rams spokesman said yesterday. Knee problems were cited.

LOS ANGELES, June 21 (AP) — John Argue, leader of a private committee seeking to shoulder financial responsibility for the Games and avoid any city tax revenue commitment, returned Monday from a meeting in Montreal with no evidence for believing an agreement would be reached, but said he was still maintaining hope.

The IOC has given the city until July 31 to agree to traditional terms of financial responsibility for the host city.

Stones Fighting to Keep His Amateur Standing

LOS ANGELES, June 21 (AP) — Dwight Stones, the former world record holder in the high jump, faces the loss of his amateur standing in a controversy over \$33,000 he won in a televised multi-sports competition.

Stones, who held world records indoors at 7 feet 3 1/4 inches and outdoors at 7 feet 4 inches, finished third in the 1976 Olympics, competes for his own Desert Oasis Track Club, an organization not recognized by the Amateur Athletic Union.

Ken Worthen, chairman of the registration committee of the AAU's Southern Pacific Association, said his group met for four hours with Stones this week.

"I guess the basic thing is whether he is an amateur or a professional now," Worthen said of the hearing on whether Stones can be granted an AAU travel permit to compete in Europe this summer.

A Family Affair

The official said the money Stones won was paid to his corporation, the Desert Oasis Track Club, which has his mother, sister, grandmother and attorney as officers.

"Did he illegally evade the AAU rules of amateurism and the international rules of amateurism by this action, or did he legally, through loopholes, avoid the requirements that amateur athletes cannot receive funds?" Worthen asked.

Attorneys for both the AAU and Stones are studying the situation with a ruling expected shortly.

Stones, 24, said he expected to retire within two years and planned

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Piet Schrijvers, the Dutch goalie, saves on a shot by Paolo Rossi of Italy in yesterday's match.

## Yankees Unload on Red Sox

By Red Smith

BOSTON, June 21 (NYT) — In the third inning Carl Yastrzemski hit a ball seven stories high and about eight feet up the third-base line. Thurman Munson stripped off his mask, took a few steps to his left and waited for nature to take its course.

As the ball moved in from third base because he had no previous engagements, Don Gullett came in from the mound to be sociable. They all watched the ball. They watched until it landed in foul territory among them.

There were 32,790 witnesses in Fenway Park and all of them were yelling. It had seemed to be Munson's play from the start but Gullett called at the last moment for Nettles to make the catch, his voice could have been drowned out by the cheering.

Speakers hooted. Up here they hate the Yankees and their eyes told them the Yankees were cracking up. The booted play wasn't important, because Yastrzemski scored a run for the first time in his career and the Red Sox didn't score in that inning, but the clientele was already jubilant.

Butch Hobson, the best ninth-inning pitcher in this town since Babe Ruth was a pitcher here, had fished a four-run second inning with a three-run shot over the great wall in left, the fence they call the Green Monster. Mike Torrez, a 10-year winner, had a 4-0 lead over Gullett, a one-game winner, and the Yankees were going down for the second time.

Gullett, who had pitched only 11 and a third innings this year before last night, had been struggling to find the strike zone. He didn't look like a winner, and the Sox don't lose ball games in Fenway. They had played 34 here and won 29, including the first game of this series, which left New York in third place eight games off the pace.

So there it was, the first great shootout of the American League season. In their first series with the leaders of the American League East, the champions of North

America didn't even look like contenders. That's how it was in the third inning.

Five of the first six Yankees to bat in the fourth hit safely. That cut Boston's lead to 4-3 and put two runners on the bases. A walk filled them for Fred Stanley, the slender reserve shortstop they call Chicken.

So was this one. The count was one ball and one strike when the Chicken lifted one over the Green Monster. He trotted around behind Nettles, Gary Thomasson and Jim Spencer and when the four of them walked to the dugout together, his chest was clear out to here.

In the confusion, Gullett pitched a five-hitter. Suddenly on the long end of a 7-4 score, he got better and stronger and faster as the game groaned along into its fourth hour. In the eighth inning Reggie Jackson made it 10-4 with a three-run blast over the distant fence in right, over the visitors' bull pen and up into the stands.

All of a sudden Billy Martin's pitching corps took on a glow of health. All of a sudden the great confrontation had meaning. They'll do it again tonight.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	46	31	.597	—
Seattle	39	38	.500	7
New York	37	40	.480	9
Milwaukee	37	40	.480	9
Detroit	37	40	.480	9
Cleveland	36	41	.466	10
Toronto	31	46	.403	15

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	41	24	.629	—
Cincinnati	41	24	.629	—
Los Angeles	39	26	.597	2
Houston	39	26	.597	2
San Diego	38	27	.583	3
Atlanta	36	29	.554	5

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## Reds Top Giants, Near First Place

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21 (UPI) — George Foster, who earlier hit his 15th homer and double, drove in Joe Mauer with a double eighth-inning triple last night to lift the Cincinnati Reds to one game out of first place in the National League West with a 6-3 victory over the division-leading San Francisco Giants.

With the score tied, 3-3, Morgan beat out an infield hit to start the eighth and advanced to second when Johnny LeMaster committed a throwing error on the play. A pickoff attempt by reliever Gary Lavelle sailed into center field and Morgan advanced to third. Foster followed with his triple off the wall in right-center and, after a walk, Ken Griffey capped the inning with a single that brought in two more runs.

Foster doubled and scored on a single by Dan Driener in the sixth to end the score, 3-3. He hit his homer in the first after a sacrifice fly by Morgan scored Pete Rose.

Braves 5, Padres 3

At San Diego, Gary Matthews tripled with two out in the 10th inning and scored the winning run on Dale Murphy's single to give Atlanta a 5-3 victory over San Diego. After Matthews' triple, Jeff Burroughs drew an intentional walk before Murphy's hit. With Rod Gilbreath running for Burroughs at second, Bob Horner hit a single to center for the final run.

Angels 10, Twins 5

At Milwaukee, Rich Dauer's two-run double during a five-run fifth inning provided Baltimore with its 19th victory in the last 21 games, 8-5 over Milwaukee. Scott McGregor, who gave up a double to Paul Altier and a walk to Sal Bando in the first inning, then retired the next 18 Milwaukee batters in order. He needed relief help from Don Stanhouse in the seventh to record his eighth victory in 12 games.

Angels 10, Twins 5

At Bloomington, Minn., Brian Downing hit a three-run homer and Ron Fairly drove in three runs with a pair of doubles to give Frank Tanana his 11th victory, a 10-5 triumph by California over Minnesota. Tanana, 31-3, allowed 10 hits through seven innings, with Dyer Miller getting the last six outs.

Angels 10, Twins 5

At Arlington, Texas, Richie Zisk's one-out single in the ninth inning scored Mike Jorgensen with the winning run in Texas's 5-4 victory over Oakland. Jorgensen led off the ninth by drawing a walk from Oakland loser Dave Heaverly. Jim Mason then sacrificed and Bump Wills was intentionally walked before Zisk delivered. Jim Umberger, 3-5, who came on with the bases loaded and one out in the ninth, pitched out of that jam to gain the victory.

Angels 10, Twins 5

At Kansas City, Darrell Porter singled in one run and Clint Hurdle knocked in another with a groundout in the eighth to lift Kansas City and left-hander Larry Gura to a 3-2 victory over Cleveland. Loser Rick Wise, 4-10, carried a four-hitter into the eighth inning before Tom Poquette reached base on an error by shortstop Tom Verzer. Hal McRae bounced into a fielder's choice and took third on a single by George Brett. Porter singled home the tying run, sending Brett to third and Hurdle delivered the game-winning on a bounce-out to second.

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